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••ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Educator Pleads for United Front; National Guidance Agency Predicted

Division in ranks appears as American Association of School Administrators meets.

Expansion of vocational association into large group working in all fields anticipated.

By Marjorie Shuler
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 27—With hearings on the bill for Federal aid to schools scheduled to begin March 2 in Washington, the American Association of School Administrators opened the first business session of its sixty-ninth annual convention here today with a plea for "a united profession devoted unselfishly to promoting public education throughout the Nation."

The speaker, Willard E. Givens, Executive Secretary of the National Education Association, stated "Many Congressmen have said to me that educators can secure for the children of this country anything they need if they will agree among themselves as to what they need and will let us know about it.

"So far, Federal aid to education has waited for aggressive support from a united profession."

A united profession, Mr. Givens added, "will be fully developed only when all of us appreciate the fact the job to be done by education in our democracy is so big and of such vital significance that any division in our ranks results in lessened effectiveness and is little short of treason to our country."

Division in Ranks

The vision of a united front was presented from the platform, but in the ranks of the 10,000 educators here for the convention a number of conflicts were developing.

The most significant division is apparent among those who have been labelled as the Left-Wing group, members of the John Dewey Society and the Social Frontier. Professors of Teachers College, Columbia University, were active in the formation of both these organizations. But now Teachers College is establishing itself as belonging to the Right. It has been conducting a series of conferences this winter in which the support of business has been enlisted. A public document has been published indorsing administrative polices of the College, signed by some of the professors, but with certain notable exceptions.

This convention is seeing so-called liberals in the group, who hitherto have fought side by side, taking issue with one another over educational policies. The conflicts are honest with respect to the policies but it happens they are arraying on opposite sides men whose views appear to differ on the internal affairs of the College. The meeting of the John Dewey Society, which heretofore has been the ground where liberals have attacked their more conservative fellow members among the administrators, was devoted to a debate between the liberals themselves, with Dr. Goodwin Watson of Teachers College criticizing the current yearbook on the ground it is a piece of wishful thinking rather than a specific plan for action.

Dr. Harold Rugg, Dr. George S. Counts of The College, and Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, Professor Emeritus, defended their part in writing the yearbook.

Earlier in the day before a group meeting of the administrators, Dr. Kilpatrick had placed himself unequivocally on the side of democ-

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Harris & Ewing

Willard E. Givens
Executive Secretary, National Education Association.

Plea Is Made To Liberalize Age Pensions

New proposals would add another $15,000,000 to cost of program in Bay State.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 27—The prediction that the National Vocational Guidance Association soon will become a general guidance group with vocations as only one of its objectives was made here at the close of the annual convention by Dr. Rex B. Cunliffe of Rutgers University, N. J., the newly elected President, and Dr. Fred C. Smith of the University of Tennessee, executive secretary.

Both men expressed approbation for the project and stated that in many school systems the program as now carried out is general in its tenor. Dr. Smith said, "We are going home and try to implement the idea throughout the year." He expressed the opinion that the proposal might come before the 1940 convention and added that the plan is pleasing to the National Association of Deans of Women, whose twenty-third annual convention has just closed here. The deans, he declared, "would go along with us on a general program but they don't like emphasis on vocations."

The trustees appointed Dr. Jesse B. Davis of the Boston University Department of Education to head a committee to investigate commercialized guidance. Dr. Davis had urged the convention to survey and take action against the techniques and practices of "unscrupulous and unqualified people who have made guidance a racket."

In 12 cities 64 commercial guidance and counseling agencies are listed, Dr. Davis asserted, 20 in New York City alone. Some of these, he believes, "are perfectly legitimate organizations doing a valuable service." He also holds, "it is equally certain that others in the list are out and out fakirs. Their advertising is false and their activities are fraudulent, to the extent that they have become a menace to the best interests of the guidance movement."

The Association was called upon to elevate jobs to become vocations and to replace job-hunting with career-discovery by Ordway Tead, Chairman of the Board of Higher Education, New York City.

Self-Analysis

Mr. Tead outlined a four-point program for the organization after he had asked some challenging questions, including "Have we perhaps been fiddling with 'wriggly' blocks while the Rome of lost economic opportunity has been roaring a devastation around us? Have we been placidly giving aptitude tests while we ourselves should be put to the test of making vocations again a reality in our land? Do we think too much in terms of job placements and not enough in terms of the quality of the vocational careers which we might help employers to offer if they would take a progressive stand toward their whole personnel policy? In other words, do we confuse jobs and vocations, and forget that under proper management even what is called unskilled work might be given a true vocational setting by resourceful managers?

The Association "should become the spearhead of a united front on the creation and dignifying of vocation," said Mr. Tead, by working for a large immediate resumption of production. A new emphasis upon democratic economic planning, po-

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Homemade Television Sets

Build Your Own Sets

F. D. A. Andrea is holding a short-necked cathode ray tube developed for his television kit for the person who wants to build one at home. This homemade set will receive pictures 3 by 4 inches in size.

Mechanical system offers possibilities in television: Page 2.

Supreme Court Condemns Sit-Down Strike Tactics

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—The Supreme Court condemned today the action of employees who seized their employer's plant in a sit-down strike.

The decision, by Chief Justice Hughes, upheld the right of the Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation to discharge employees who seized two key buildings of the plant in a 1937 sit-down strike.

Chief Justice Hughes characterized the "seizure and retention" of the property as a "high-handed proceeding without shadow of legal right."

A few minutes after the Chief Justice read his decision the Court refused to review the contempt of court convictions of 39 Fansteel employees. They were charged with violating a State Court injunction restraining them from continuing the sit-down strike and were given varying sentences.

Major Labor Decision

This was the third major decision today by the high tribunal against orders by the National Labor Relations Board.

The three were the first important defeats administered to the board since enactment of the Wagner Labor Law in 1935.

"The employees," Chief Justice Hughes asserted, "had the right to strike but they had no license to commit acts of violence or to seize their employer's plant.

"To justify such conduct because of the existence of a labor dispute or of an unfair labor practice," the Chief Justice continued, "would be to put a premium on resort to force instead of legal remedies and to subvert the principles of law and order which lie at the foundation of society."

"As respondent's (Fansteel) unfair labor practices afforded no excuse for the seizure and holding of its buildings, respondent had its normal rights of redress.

"Those rights, in their most obvious scope, included the right to discharge the wrongdoers from its employ."

Other Labor Rulings

The two other labor opinions were delivered by Mr. Justices Stone and Roberts.

In a decision by Mr. Justice Stone it set aside an order by the National Labor Relations Board directing reinstatement of striking employees of the Columbian Enameling and Stamping Company, Inc., of Terre Haute, Ind.

Another decision, by Mr. Justice Roberts, set aside a board order directing the Sands Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, Ohio, to reinstate 48 employees.

Mr. Justice Stone asserted that the Board's conclusion that the Columbian Company had refused to bargain with a labor union was "without support."

Mr. Justices Black and Reed dissented to both opinions. Mr. Justice Frankfurter did not participate in either.

Mr. Justice Stone said in the Columbian enameling case that while the Labor Act "makes it the employer's duty to bargain with his employees, and failure to perform that duty entails serious consequences to him, it imposes no like duty on his employees."

The Roberts decision affirmed a ruling by the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals against the Board.

The Circuit Court held that the company had "sincerely attempted over a long period" to negotiate differences with the Mechanics Educational Society of America and had suspended only after the labor organization had taken action "which in effect was equivalent to a strike."

Mr. Justice Roberts ruled that the Sands company had met its obligations to attempt to bring about a settlement.

"The act," Mr. Justice Roberts said, "does not prohibit an effective discharge for repudiation by the employe of his agreement, any more than it prohibits such discharge for a tort committed against the employer."

Mr. Justice Frankfurter, delivering his first opinion as a member of the Supreme Court, held unconstitutional a Florida law imposing a fee for the inspection of imported cement

No dissent to the opioion was announced immediately.

It affirmed a decision by a three-judge Federal Court enjoining enforcement of the law.

"It can never be pleasant," Mr. Justice Frankfurter said, "to invalidate the enactment of a State, particularly when it bears the imprimatur of constitutionality by the highest Court of the State.

"But it would not be easy to imagine a statute more clearly designed than the present to circumvent what the commerce clause forbids."

The justice said the State law was an "assumption of national powers . . . in collision with the Constitution."

Collides with Constitution

Florida officials had appealed from the injunction, granted at the request of Bimco Trading, Inc., of New York. This company imports cement from Denmark and Belgium into Florida.

After counsel for the State had argued against the injunction, granted by a Florida Court, the Supreme Court refused to hear further debate.

Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson was ready to join counsel for Bimco in opposing the statute. Mr. Jackson contends the law infringed upon Federal powers of regulating foreign commerce.

The Belgian Government had filed a protest against the law with the Secretary of State.

British and French Recognize Franco Regime in Spain

British Premier puts faith in Franco's promise of an independent Spain—Expects recognition to bring war to speedy end—Undergoes rigorous questioning by Opposition on not giving notice of action.

By the Associated Press

LONDON, Feb. 27—Great Britain and France today formally recognized the Nationalist rule of Gen. Francisco Franco as the legal, sovereign Government of Spain.

Their action, prearranged to come together, was generally regarded as a sign that the Spanish civil war, which has kept Spain in arms for more than 31 months and Europe in fear of possible continental conflict, was approaching its close.

Announcing British recognition in the House of Commons, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain said he had noted "with satisfaction" that Insurgent General Franco had pledged Spain to preserve its "traditional independence."

Mr. Chamberlain, addressing the House of Commons, earlier said he was willing to call a world conference "as soon as ever I think it possible"—but added "the time has not arrived" for such a parley.

"His Majesty's Government believes permanent peace can only be secured by a settlement which includes limitation of armaments and removal of all barriers to international trade," he said.

Full Debate Promised

Mr. Chamberlain promised a full parliamentary debate tomorrow on the recognition issue, but was forced into a heated exchange with Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Labor Opposition leader.

Mr. Attlee accused the Prime Minister of violating a pledge to inform the House as soon as the Government decided to recognize General Franco's regime. He charged that France had been informed secretly first.

Mr. Chamberlain said there could be "no doubt now of the ultimate issue" of the Spanish civil war, which began July 18, 1936, even if the Republicans continued resistance.

He noted General Franco's determinatio nto maintain his country's "traditional independence." In his statement on recognition Mr. Chamberlain made it clear that it was unconditional.

"It seemed to the British Government impossible to regard the Spanish Republican Government, scattered as it was and no longer exercising settled authority, as the sovereign Government of Spain."

Cries of "Shame!" rose from the Opposition as Government supporters cheered the announcement that the French Government was expected to announce similar recognition following the Cabinet meeting in Paris today.

Accepts Independence Pledge

Mr. Chamberlain in his statement added:

"The British Government has noted with satisfaction the public statements of General Franco concerning his determination to secure the traditional independence of Spain and to take proceedings only in cases of those against whom criminal charges are laid."

"Even if the Republican forces in the southern sector should continue to maintain some show of resistance," the Prime Minister said, "there can be no doubt now of the ultimate issue of the struggle, the prolongation of which can only result in further suffering and loss of life.

"As the result of the fall of Barcelona and the overrunning of Catalonia, General Franco is now in control of the greater part of Spanish territory, both on and beyond the mainland.

"Included in this territory are the most important industrial centers in Spain and the sources of most of her productions."

"In these circumstances, His Majesty's Government has decided to inform General Franco of their decision to recognize his Government as the Government of Spain and formal action has been taken in this sense today."

Laborites Cry 'Shame'

Laborites again shouted "Shame!" and Communist William Gallagher cried:

"Another betrayal of democracy!"

Mr. Chamberlain then stated:

"I understand the French Government also will be announcing their decision on this question today."

In response to a question by Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Labor opposition leader, the Prime Minister said the Government would order a debate in Commons tomorrow on its decision.

When the Laborite persisted in further questions about the prospective debate, Mr. Chamberlain replied:

"I am not going to be cross-examined about particular hours and moments without having notice."

Cheers From Opposition

"In the future when I have a question on foreign affairs I shall have to arrange for the question to be put in another place where I am sure I shall get a proper answer," Mr. Attlee said.

This retort brought cheers from the Opposition and cries of "Order! Order!" from Government supporters.

The Laborites cheered Mr. Attlee when he accused Mr. Chamberlain of violating a pledge to inform Commons as soon as the Government had decided to recognize General Franco. Mr. Attlee charged that France had been informed secretly first.

To this Mr. Chamberlain replied: "I may tell Mr. Attlee that the British Government decided to leave in the hands of the Foreign Secretary and myself the final decision as to the recognition of General Franco, and the final decision was taken over the week end."

U.S. Reluctant To Honor Franco By Recognition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—The United States is evidencing some reluctance to follow the British-French lead in recognizing the Insurgent Government of Gen. Francisco Franco as the new Government of Spain.

At his press conference this morning Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, discussed the matter at some length, but without any indication of how soon the United States may act in the matter, nor that it necessarily will do so.

Nevertheless, it is taken for granted that recognition will sooner or later be accorded. It is merely a question of when and how. Judging from Mr. Hull's evasion of any commitment there is going to be some delay to indicate the Administration's disapproval of the manner in which the constitutional and recognized Government of Spain has been destroyed by force of arms.

In all probability the action of the United States in regard to Austria will provide a precedent for action in this case. The State Department took no steps towards recognition of Austrian annexation until it had been notified by the former Austrian Minister that his Government and country had ceased to exist and had been obsorbed in the German Reich.

Much, therefore, probably depends on Fernando de Los Rios, the accredited Ambassador here from Government, or Republican, Spain. By leaving the initiative to Ambassador de Los Rios, American diplomacy evades direct recognition of conquest. Diplomatic recognition of the Franco Government would result, not from any right of conquest, but from the abdication of the recognized Government.

Secretary Hull said that he had gone over phases of the question with Ambassador de Los Rios this morning. He said he had also kept the President informed of developments in the Spanish situation.

U. S. Embassy Closed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—The State Department announced today the closing of the American Provisional Embassy to Spain at Perpignan, France, on the Spanish border.

Diplomatic circles believed Ambassador Bowers and Counselor Thurston will be sent to Madrid to reopen the Embassy there if the Franco government is recognized by the United States.

Three-Point Roosevelt Drive: Labor Peace, Recovery, 1940

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—President Roosevelt has now brought efforts at peace settlement between warring factions of labor out into the open.

At the same time he has launched a new effort to placate business and revive industry.

Finally, the Presidential move to reconcile the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations is of profound political importance: It has been stated many times that the New Deal would suffer a major blow in 1940 if labor were not then reunited.

It is accepted here that both A. F. of L. and C. I. O. will agree to Mr. Roosevelt's first tentative proposals to sound out the prospect of peace. It is understood such acceptance to a parley was received before the Roosevelt week-end invitation was issued.

Seek Balance for Recovery

At the same time on the score of business recovery and conciliation of industry, the new move fits into a broader picture.

There have been a series of important recent gestures by Mr. Roosevelt in the direction of conciliation with business. On the ground of common unity to speed up production, increase output, and reduce hampering contests with employers, the new labor-harmony move is part of this general campaign.

Only last week Harry Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, in a much advertised address, made a conciliatory speech to business. It followed the announcement by President Roosevelt, backed up last week by Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of Treasury, that taxes would not be increased and that business could expect no embarrassing financial changes in the coming year. Inside Administration officials confess apprehension over the course of business and believe that a new period is opening, with the balance wavering between continued recovery and another dull period. It is this feeling that is pushing the Administration to conciliation, it is asserted. The Monopoly Committee has joined the general movement with the announcement that no upsetting anti-monopoly legislation would be introduced this year.

Major Difficulties

Bringing peace to warring factions of labor is recognized as several degrees harder than reconciling business with the New Deal. Despite this, the Administration was impelled by the belief that every month made harmony more difficult, and that compelling national reasons demanded peace.

As labor correspondents see it, two major difficulties stand in the path of appeasement.

1. **Personal**—A degree of bitterness exists between the factional labor leaders which makes it difficult for some of them even to sit down with each other. Many leaders occupy strategic union posts which would be endangered by consolidations. Ambitions of others would be thwarted. Personal feelings may be the biggest obstacle to harmony.

2. **Policies**—Theoretically, the A. F. of L. is pledged to craft unions; the C. I. O. to industrial. Actually, this issue has declined in importance. In recent months the Federation, for example, has asked the National Labor Relations Board to form industrial

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Sheppard Warns of Threat As Army Bill Debate Opens

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Military Committee told the Senate today that "the hostile attitudes of certain dictator-controlled and imperialistic nations" make necessary an "immediate expansion" of the Nation's armed forces.

Starting debate on the Administration's $358,000,000 Army and Air Corps expansion bill, Senator Sheppard said his view was based on President Roosevelt's recent messages to Congress.

Senator Sheppard told the Senate that "we cannot draw a line around the sea and land frontiers of the United States and say that this alone is what we will defend. It is not so simple as that. The Panama Canal, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska are vital links in our defense chain. . . .

"There can be no withdrawal from Panama, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska. To permit these strategical areas to fall into the hands of an enemy would jeopardize the security of continental United States itself."

Senator Sheppard spoke shortly after the Military Committee had made public testimony by Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Air Corps, that Germany had developed a powerful new bomb about which the Army had been able to obtain only scant information.

General Arnold said the bomb was used during an attack on Barcelona, Spain, and that the Army later received pictures "showing halves of buildings torn away."

Senator Sheppard told the Senate the defense problem was tied up with a belief on the part of the American people "that the western world belongs to western nations, and that freedom and democracy must be preserved in this hemisphere."

"A violation of the Monroe Doctrine would probably not occur as a sudden, overt act," he said, adding: "It could easily take the form of a step-by-step movement of a peaceful penetration by foreign nationals until definite and powerful minorities would be established, with the result that before military force replaced diplomatic negotiations hostile nations might already have a foothold in areas that would threaten the most important link in our entire system of defense, the Panama Canal.

"With the Panama Canal out of commission permanently, or for a prolonged period of time our Navy, as at present constituted, would be helpless as the guardian of the two oceans and our present defense system would collapse.

"It is to be hoped it will never be necessary to fight to preserve the Monroe Doctrine and the liberties of this hemisphere, but if we must fight, prompt action will be imperative."

This Changing World

Thoughts on Guam—House Rejects Proposal to Begin Fortification of an American Outpost in the Far West Pacific, and Tokyo Cheers

By H. B. Elliston

A good deal has appeared in the papers recently about a long string of coral beads called Guam. To many persons, I suppose, the name sounded funny, and they must have thought of it as something edible. British risibilities, similarly, used to be excited about Mesopotamia. Nevertheless Guam is a very serious subject, much more serious than it sounds, or even looks.

This speck on the map, draped in the Stars and Stripes, happens to be right in Japan's home grounds. It is within 40 miles of a Japanese (mandated) island. Here on the Atlantic seaboard we think that Hawaii is remote. But from San Francisco you are only halfway to Guam when you get to Honolulu. This will give some notion of how far-flung was American property even before Admiral Byrd started to stud Antarctica with it.

Yet it is proposed to begin the American fortification of Guam. That's how serious Guam is. If one is still unprepared to draw one's own conclusion from such a bold proposal, the most competent among America's writers on strategy is at hand to do such a service. He is Maj. George Fielding Eliot. Major Eliot, whose treatise "The Ramparts We Watch" has become indispensable these days, says: "Merely beginning these fortifications might precipitate a war."

* * *

The justification seems to be—Japan. Under the Washington agreements of 1921 the fortification of Pacific islands was forbidden in the pact attached to naval limitation. The self-denying ordinance was reciprocal, though the Japanese got the worst of the bargain. Japan was the only power to be refused permission to fortify islands in its adjacent waters. Now Japan has repudiated the naval agreement. And that leaves the whole situation in what the treaty-makers call status quo ante. I have no doubt, and I think Willard Price in "Pacific Adventure" says so, that the Japanese are now fortifying their mandated islands. But those islands, a nest of over a hundred, are in Japanese waters. While Guam, though American property, is 1,500 miles from the outermost limits of America's Pacific defense scheme, at Wake Island.

How, in view of all this, did Guam get into the naval bill at all? Apparently as a result of a recommendation by a board headed by Admiral Hepburn. Lord Salisbury used to warn statesmen that naval men would fortify the moon if they got the chance. Guam is the moon to most Americans. Yet the naval recommendation to start works there seems to have been transferred to the naval bill almost automatically. Such a momentous departure in national policy, it seems to me, was entitled to more civilian consideration.

In assuming the absence of enough consideration, I am simply going on the difficulty with which everybody seems to have had in explaining Guam. The President said he hadn't seen the bill. Congressional spokesmen looked blank when Guam was mentioned. There was an effort to show the difference between an authorization and an appropriation, between fortification and something short of it.

Guam, in short, was talked about as if it were a hot potato which had been inadvertently dropped into the naval bill. Or, to adopt another figure, the cart having got in front of the horse, there was just as much anxiety not to recognize the one as the other. Then Walter Lippmann came along with the annealing words. Guam was to be used as an instrument of diplomacy—in the sense that America could swap an abstention from carrying out the authorization in return for better behavior from Japan.

* * *

Such pussyfooting probably damaged the standing of American diplomacy in Japan. Now the House has added to the damage by the manner of its rejection of the proposal. The vote against Guam had enough dignity and warrant on a number of grounds. Obviously there has been a lack of study of this implied extension of national policy. The project is an unwise extension of national preparedness. And so on. But the preponderant nay seemed to be based upon a fear that the proposal might offend Japan.

Alas! that there should be so much concern at this late and unworthy day over Japan's susceptibilities. The time to have shown such concern was years ago. There was none 20 years ago when America last threatened to fortify Guam and so brought Japan into the nonfortification pact. There was none in 1924 in the United States over the anti-Japanese immigration laws. It is a sad spectacle to see this latter-day deference. For those who say that might makes respect, that all you have to do to get people to respect your feelings is to trample upon the feelings of others, will think themselves justified.

Mr. Hull must be saying with Talleyrand: "This is a blunder worse than a crime." For cheers are coming from Tokyo. The Japanese seem to regard the rejection as a kind of go ahead signal. It would be well for the Japanese to note that as many as 168 votes could be mustered in the House even for such a provocative project as this.

Trash Filling Ocean's Gorges?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Debris washed into the Pacific Ocean by periodic floods and rains so far has laid but a thin blanket on the ocean floor, according to Dr. Francis P. Shephard, associate professor of geology at the University of Illinois and for the past 18 months a visiting investigator at the University of California Scripps Institution of Oceanography at La Jolla.

Dr. Shephard, who summarized his western assignment at a recent meeting of Sigma Xi, honorary society of natural sciences, revealed that in the major canyons south of San Francisco Bay "only a few places were discovered where the canyon floors were covered by more than a thin layer of recent sediments." This answered those who had wondered if the gorges were filling up.

Signs Removed at Rio As Blot on Landscape

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—Huge electric signs which used to twinkle from Sugar Loaf Mountain above Rio de Janeiro's famous harbor have been removed because newspapers campaigned against them, asserting that they spoiled the landscape in the daytime.

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Mechanical System Offers Possibilities in Television

Television is one of the most widely discussed subjects today as it makes its debut in the United States as a regular service. So much of the talk is based on misinformation, resulting from a long publicity build-up, that the Monitor sent the writer to make a first-hand survey of the situation. His analysis, based on the background of a close study of television since C. Francis Jenkins first sent pictures in Washington in 1925, is being published in a series of six articles of which this is the last.

By Volney D. Hurd

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Is there any other alternative to the cathode ray type of television?

The answer is "Yes." As we mentioned earlier in this series mechanical television was not dropped by every one when cathode ray television became popular. A few pioneers carried on. We have mentioned the Scophony optical scanning device. This is not really a completely different system since it uses the cathode ray transmission and receiver electrical standards.

One mechanical system is to the fore at present which, if it works as its designers expect it to, may give us another type of television. This is the vibratory mirror system of William Priess, once chief engineer for De Forest. Dr. Lee De Forest is enthusiastic about the Priess system which is expected to give low cost, large screen, high definition television.

The Priess system scanner consists of a small mirror mounted on a frame so that it vibrates in two directions. Its mounting is so tuned that, like a piano wire, it tends to vibrate at one certain speed in each direction, namely, 240 and 5,000 cycles per second. To drive a mirror at these speeds ordinarily would be prohibitive. But by the ingenious tuned or resonant mounting idea Mr. Priess uses only half a watt for the 5,000 cycle drive and 1-10th of a watt for the 240 cycle drive. Thus ordinary small radio tubes and amplification will take care of this scanning.

How It Works

On this mirror is focused a spot of light which, through the action of the double vibrating mirror, scans a two to three foot screen. To take care of the shading a Kerr cell is used, a device which acts as an almost instantaneous electrical shutter permitting just the amount of light to get through that the signal sends. Behind his cell is a clear source of bright light. Recent research has developed small mercury lamps which have great intensity at low cost, making this type of television promising as a large screen device.

While radio engineers have enthused over the value of an inertialess beam of electrons for scanning, as in the cathode ray tube, there is also the fact that when a beam is to be driven at a fixed frequency inertia may not always be a drawback.

For instance, in the Priess system the natural period of the vibrating mirror makes its inertia of great value for such a device tends to stay on a given frequency, being easily controlled by a simple incoming sine wave signal. In fact, the mirror mechanism acts as a 5,000-to-one filter in his receiver, Mr. Priess reports, and this is a hard filter action to duplicate electrically.

Since the manufacture of such a scanning device is extremely simple and inexpensive, Mr. Priess expects to cut the cost of television down as well as giving large projected pictures. As to camera pickup, he reports he can vibrate a large enough mirror to permit plenty of light to fall upon a photo-electric cell which, connected with the latest amplifying tubes, will give good sensitivity.

Mr. Priess is considering plans to erect a station in a small city where the system may be easily studied in operation. If he should succeed as well as he expects, the industry will be faced with balancing this system against the cathode ray system. This will call for different standards and thus the Priess system is used as a leading argument by those who oppose the freezing of television standard into a cathode ray setup until the art has been carried somewhat further.

Home-Made Sets

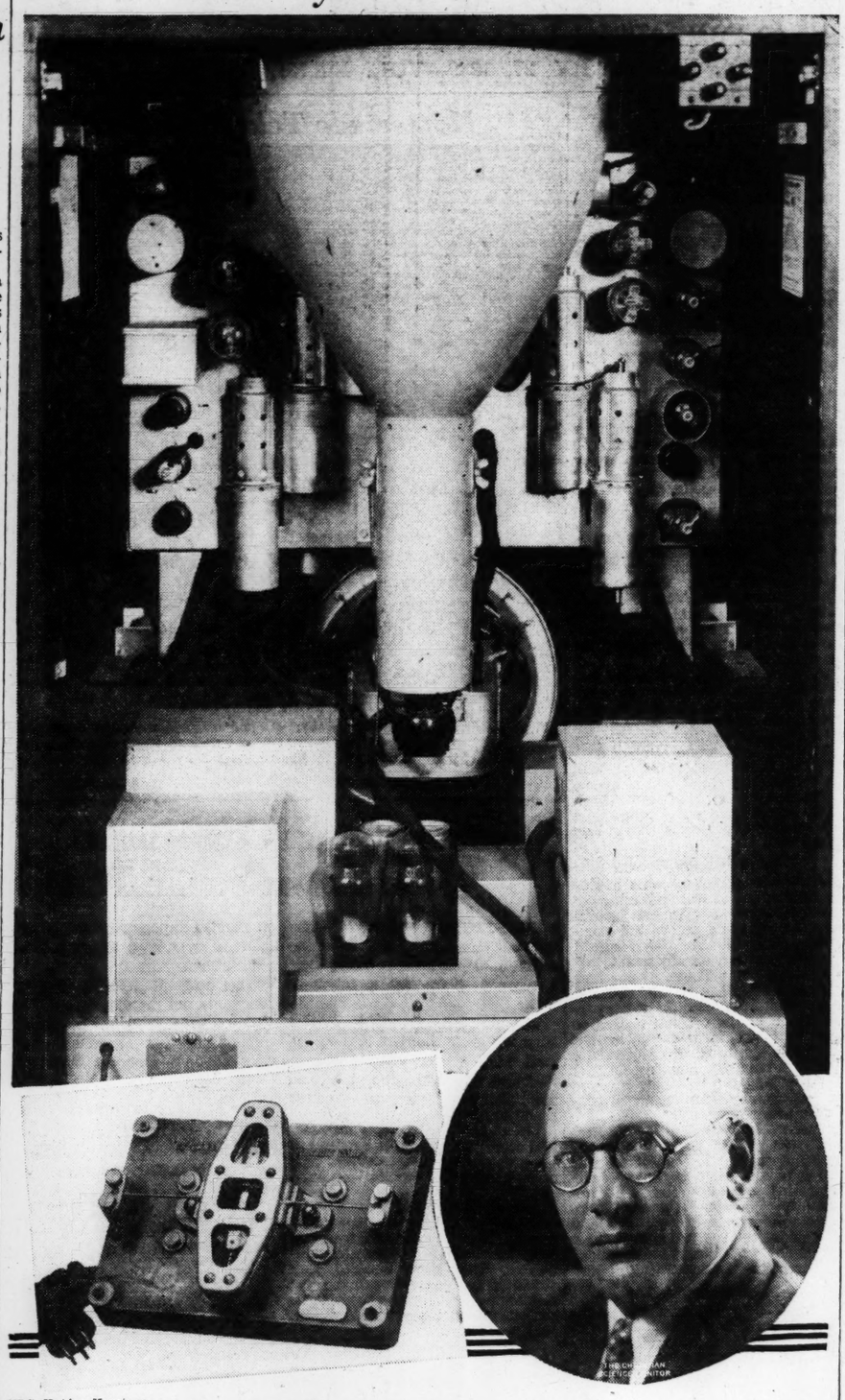
Another question is that of kit sets for the home builder. Television has seemed so technical that kit set building looked impossible. However, F. D. A. Andrea of New York, pioneer kit builder in radio, has just come on the market with a television kit of unexpectedly simple design, a kit that actually looks as though it could be built at home.

There will be no particular experimentation involved in such kit set building. The chief gain will be an economy of some $50 over buying a complete set and the educational value of actually building a television receiver. If the action of the various circuits should be studied at the time of building this kit set, it should become a most informative process. The pictures shown on the Andrea kit set receiver are about 3 by 4 inches. While small, this dividing of 441 lines over such an area gives quite fine detail.

Another kit is being offered by the Garod Radio Corporation, also of New York, which gives a picture 2½ by 3½ inches. There is no sound equipment with this kit. The Andrea kit has sound, the loudspeaker being mounted just under the screen.

In this series we have covered cathode ray television, Scophony, ultra short wave transmissions, program problems, film possibilities, alternate television systems and kit building. Thus we have the picture of television as it enters its debut year of 1939. Since the whole idea is going forward as though carried on an irresistible wave, it promises a stimulating review at the end of the year when we can see just what has been accomplished in each of the departments we have covered.

Rival Systems in Television



NBC; Kaiden-Keystone

Priess Unit Versus Cathode Ray

The upper picture shows the rear of a cathode ray receiver. The tube rests in the large funnel. At the lower right is William Priess, inventor of the tuned vibratory mirror system. His scanning unit is shown at the lower left. This Priess unit, combined with a light source and control, takes the place of the large cathode ray tube. Mr. Priess says his unit can be made for $5. The tiny mirror may be seen in the center of the Priess scanner. The short wires are tuned to make the mirror oscillate naturally.

Cardenas Launches Moves to Make Election Free

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Orders to refrain from all political activity were issued by the Minister of the Interior to Mexican Government employees in compliance with the program being carried out by President Cardenas to give Mexico a free election in the coming presidential campaign.

The orders were issued, following a meeting of President Cardenas with all of his ministers and heads of departments. These officials pledged themselves to abstain from politics and heard a firm warning from the President that anyone desiring to mix in the campaign must resign from his post before engaging in political activity.

Federal employees were later informed that since they were beneficiaries of the Government's program, that it was their express duty to preserve neutrality of action, thereby furthering the advance of democratic processes in Mexico. The will of the people, in choosing a successor to President Cardenas, must be expressed spontaneously and not be influenced by those now in power.

The consistent support of this program, which has led to the resignation of all candidates aspiring to the presidency, resulted in high approbation from Senator Ezequiel Padilla, an independent leader of the Senate. "Never before in the history of Mexico," he said, "has a political campaign begun under better auspices."

Previous governments have imposed their candidates upon the people, but true democratic liberty is now being given to all factors. There are now no political prisoners in Mexican jails, the frontiers are open to all exiles who desire to return, and there is a genuine spirit of political liberty existing here, said the Senator. Similar praise has been accorded President Cardenas' policy by editorials in the leading newspapers here.

Capital Hears Mrs. Roosevelt, Has Quit D.A.R.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is understood to have resigned from the Daughters of the American Revolution because of their refusal to permit Miss Marian Anderson, famous Negro singer, to use Constitution Hall.

The President's wife says announcement of a resignation should come from the organization to which it is addressed, but she would not deny that the group with which she has severed connections is the D. A. R.

At D. A. R. headquarters, it was explained that Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., President General, is out of town and her mail has not been opened.

After the D. A. R. had refused to allow Miss Anderson to sing, Mrs. Roosevelt addressed a message to a protest meeting, saying, "I regret extremely that Washington is to be deprived of hearing Marian Anderson, a great artist."

Mrs. Roosevelt joined the D. A. R. shortly after coming to Washington at the invitation of the Society, which had the necessary genealogy traced for her.

She has received members at the White House each spring at the time of their Continental Congress, but has not addressed them since the time she admonished them that there is more glory in living well in peace for one's country than in sacrificing one's life on the battlefield for it.

Australia Moves Toward Making Its Blacks Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE—A Director of Native Affairs is to be appointed by the Australian Federal Government. The Minister for the Interior, John McEwen, proposes calling a conference of State representatives, with a view to establishing a uniform control of aborigines.

Mr. McEwen questioned a statement by Dr. C. T. Madigan of Adelaide University that "the full-blooded aboriginal is doomed, and not even the kindliest administration can save him."

"We are destined to fail," said Mr. EcEwen, "if we approach the problem of aboriginal administration in Austrâlia with a defeatist complex."

The new Director of Native Affairs would be empowered to recommend those natives from the Northern Territory upon whom he considered citizenship rights should be conferred. In other parts of the Commonwealth, the State Governments would be asked to make similar recommendations.

Recovery Proposed as Goal Of Social Security Program

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—Dr. Abraham Epstein, Executive Secretary of the American Association for Social Security, complained to the House Ways and Means Committee today that the present social-security system was an arrangement weighted in favor of persons who have never been social problems.

"Social security can't be obtained," he said, "by distributing poverty among the poor. It can be obtained only by everybody reaching into his pocket and helping one another out."

Mr. Epstein, pioneer in social security, testified at hearings on proposed amendments and substitutes for the Social Security Act. He served in an advisory capacity when the Act was drafted.

He contended a social-security system should embrace not only reform but recovery, and added that present social-security taxes were a "counteraction to recovery." He said they were decreasing purchasing power rather than building it up by taking money from the working classes directly and indirectly.

Unlike those of any other nation, Mr. Epstein asserted, the old-age pension and unemployment-insurance plans are patterned after private insurance systems that give maximum benefits to persons who have had the largest earnings and give nothing to people who earn nothing and provide the real social problems.

The witness said he considered $30 a month "sound social protection for old age." But except in California, he said, elderly persons do not get $30.

He recommended that the Government match funds with wealthier states so they might pay pensions of $35, $40, or $45 and grant at least a minimum of $15 for each pensioner to the poorer states, provided the latter retained their present contributions. Thus in the South, where benefits now are as low as $5 or $6 a month, he said, they would go up to $17, $18 or $19.

Commissioner Named to Scan N. Y. Administrative Agencies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 27—The field of administrative law, which became the storm-center of an anti-bureaucracy drive at the Constitutional Convention last summer, came under state-wide survey today with the appointment by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of Robert M. Benjamin as Special Commissioner under the Moreland Act to study the quasi-judicial functions of all State administrative agencies. Counsel will be Francis H. Horan, one-time Assistant United States Attorney.

A whole body of new agencies, set up to implement progressive extensions of government responsibility in social and economic fields, such as the State Labor Relations Board, will fall within the scope of Mr. Benjamin's undertaking, for report back to the 1940 session of the Legislature.

It was the contention of a powerful faction of conservative Republicans and Democrats during the basic law revision proceedings that the growing list of executive social and labor programs illustrated the need for judicial review of the facts, as well as the law of virtually all rulings by administrative officers and agencies. The move was opposed by liberal forces in the convention as designed to hamstring procedure in reform fields, and subsequently the voters rejected the judiciary amendment into which it was incorporated.

Each Agency to Be Studied

Governor Lehman opposed efforts to "handicap and, in part, destroy the beneficial effects of the welfare and labor reforms which he fought so hard to initiate," and made the Benjamin appointment on the ground that "the problem should be studied as it applies to each particular agency."

"In launching executive social and labor programs," he said in initiating the study, "we have resorted more and more to quasi-judicial determination by administrative agencies. . . . Some believe that the law does not provide proper and reasonable safeguards against arbitrary determinations by administrative bodies.

"It is quite possible that in the exercise of quasi-judicial functions some abuses may exist or many hereafter develop, but . . . what may be sound with respect to one administrative tribunal may be disastrous for another.

"I stand opposed to the transfer of purely administrative functions to the courts. We cannot, in modern government, attempt to destroy administrative technique.

"Modification of procedure, if needed, should be undertaken only after careful study of each administrative process on an individual basis."

Both Harvard Law School Men

Mr. Benjamin, who begins the New York State inquiry co-incidentally with the appointment of a Federal commission to review the same field as it comes under the jurisdiction of the Attorney General of the United States, was secretary to Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes for a year following his graduation from Harvard Law School in 1922, after which he was associated with the law firm of Root, Clark, Buckner and Howland until 1929, and is now a member of the firm of Parker and Duryee.

Mr. Horan, also a graduate of Harvard law school, has found his law experience in the field of Federal prosecution, and from 1934 to 1937 was Chief of the Civil Division of the Attorney General's office in this district.

Governor Defends Hague, Jr., Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Gov. A. Harry Moore sees no reason for public hearing over his nomination to the Court of Errors bench of Frank Hague, Jr. (son and namesake of the Democratic State boss), "just because his name happens to be Hague." The Governor said this on Feb. 25 when told of sentiment in the State Senate for such a hearing before the appointment comes up officially for approval by the Upper House.

The only protests against the appointment received by him were from labor organizations, one of which was the Workers' Alliance and another Labor's Nonpartisan League, the Governor said.

"They speak of young Hague's inexperience," he continued. "You don't have to be a lawyer to be a judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals."

Members of the State Senate were reluctant to discuss the appointment because most of them are lawyers and practice before the court, six of whose members are lay judges. Practically every State Senator interviewed was, however, critical of the appointment.

Most of these objections were not to young Hague personally, but to the method of his appointment. The idea of Mayor Hague putting his own son into what amounts to a life job and passing over men equally capable who have served the Democratic Party for years does not appeal to Democratic members of the Senate and to party leaders. The place on the Court of Appeals bench is regarded as one of the most attractive jobs in the State service, especially for lawyers, since they do not have to give up their private practice of law with acceptance of such an appointment.

Along with the Hague appointment, the Senate will have to act on the nomination by Governor Moore of Thomas Glynn Walker to the Hudson County Common Pleas Court. Mr. Walker resigned from the Court of Errors and Appeals, making way for Mr. Hague. As Common Pleas judge he will succeed Judge Thomas F. Meany, who resigned to take over the job of liquidating the closed New Jersey Title Guarantee & Trust Company in Jersey City.

Boat From Gulf Docks in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ga.—Arrival of the riverboat Barbara Hunt here Feb. 18, with a cargo in tow of 135,000 gallons of gasoline, for a local oil company, marked the resumption of commercial waterway transportation between Columbus and Gulf ports for the first time in 15 years.

The boat, property of the Columbus Towing Company, came direct from New Orleans, steaming up the Apalachicola and Chattahoochee rivers, to dock at Columbus. Two other steel hull boats, one a combination passenger and freight steamer, have been purchased, it was announced, at an investment of $20,000, for use on the Chattahoochee River. It is hoped that the regular use of these boats will prove the need for six locks and dams, now proposed to be built on the Chattahoochee, at a cost of around $1,000,000 each.

Police Encourage Parking All Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Holmes Eastwood, Commissioner of Safety of Tacoma, extends a glad hand to the world. Representing the City, he hands a card to visiting motorists and asks them to pinion it under their windshield wipers.

On one side of the card you read, in capital letters, "Welcome Visitors." "Tacoma, Washington, extends to you a cordial welcome, and hopes you will return often."

On the other side you read, "This card entitles you to park as long as you please, in Tacoma, Washington. Never mind the time limit." And then, as though Mr. Eastwood felt he had handed out the key to the cookie jar, he adds cautiously, "But please be reasonable."

Both sides are signed by the Tacoma Police Department.

Tourists state that this trustful glad hand performance touches the average tourist down where his heart is, and he likes Tacoma.

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New York to Answer Bund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Reaction to the German-American Bund meeting in Madison Square Garden on Feb. 20 has been growing here and will come to a head at a meeting of the Council Against Intolerance in America in Carnegie Hall, March 3. Since much of the invective leveled by Bund speakers was aimed at American Jewry, intolerance is to be the keynote of the meeting, at which well-known City leaders of Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish faiths will speak. Lieut. Judge Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Dr. Christian Reisner and Dr. John Haynes Holmes are expected to speak.

"This meeting is not intended to protest the recent meeting of the Bund," George Gordon Battle, Co-Chairman of the Council, declared. "It will be New York's answer to what was said at that meeting.

"The Bund meeting shocked America. Here were speakers telling their hearers that men are not created free and equal, that democracy and tolerance are foolish, and that they should hate their neighbors. There will be but one slogan at our meeting—'Intolerance is Un-American.'"

William Allen White, Kansas publisher; Senator W. Warren Barbour of New Jersey, and Mr. Battle will preside at the meeting.

Growing Public Aid Revealed By Social Work Year Book

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—The United States is extending its social services along a wide front, according to the 1939 Social Work Year Book, issued by the Russell Sage Foundation today. The volume, issued biennially, is edited by Russell H. Kurtz, of the Foundation staff, and contains contributions from more than 80 authorities in social work and related fields.

A feature of this year's volume is a section dealing with public assistance programs in the United States, "the growth of which has been one of the most far-reaching developments in American social history," announcement of the volume says.

In this section of the year book, Donald S. Howard, a member of the Foundation staff, stresses the widespread lack of adequate provisions for persons found ineligible for the special "security" forms of aid. Political interference with sound relief administration, he holds, constitutes a double threat of depriving needy persons of aid properly due them and of undermining public confidence, thus endangering public support and the very existence of the programs themselves.

Marietta Stevenson and Fred Hoehler, of the American Public Welfare Association, discussing the general public welfare situation, call attention to "the widening scope and importance of the welfare functions assumed by government, the increase in the number of individuals served, the better quality of service and the development of the co-operative relationship of the three levels of government, all occuring simultaneously." They hold that State participation in local programs of welfare results in better standards of care, and that civil service is a necessary accompaniment to good administration.

In another section of the book, Benson Y. Landis, of the American Country Life Association, says that in 1929 there were in the United States 1,700,000 farm families, or 7,700,000 persons, who had a gross income of less than $600 a year. He reports various constructive programs — chiefly governmental — for the rural areas, listing among these, rehabilitation loans and the Works Progress Administration projects.

Dorothy Rowden, of the American Association for Adult Education, commends the "outstanding" recent development of public forums spreading free discussion through churches, settlement houses and other organizations.

Pyne Honor Prize Goes To Pitney, Princeton '39

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—John W. Pitney, 39, of Farr Hills, N. J., head of the Student-Faculty Association of Princeton University, was awarded the Pyne honor prize, highest undergraduate honor at Princeton, at the annual winter meeting of the university's National Alumni Association, Feb. 22.

Mr. Pitney, who also is crew captain and honor student in English, was given the award by Dr. Harold W. Doods, University President, for "excellent scholarship, manly qualities and effective support of the best interests of Princeton University."

Mahmoud Bey

TUNIS, Tunisia (AP)—Mahmoud Bey, who passed on at his palace in Menouba Feb. 26, was next in line for the throne of the Bey of Tunis in this French protectorate. Mahmoud was a first cousin of the reigning Bey, Ahmed II, and his successor under Tunisian royal laws. The new successor to the throne is Tahar Bey, nephew of the present ruler.

Princeton Dean Supports 'Lab' Bar on Ism Visitors

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—The action of Dr. Percy W. Bridgman, world-famous Harvard physicist, in closing his laboratory to visits by citizens of totalitarian states has the endorsement of Dean Christian Gauss of Princeton University. Dr. Bridgman said Feb. 23 he wanted to make it more difficult for totalitarian states to get information they might misuse.

Dean Gauss said "by turning on the red light, Professor Bridgman has rendered us a great service. . . . The work of a scientist releases immense reservoirs of energy which can be used more easily for destructive than constructive purposes.

"We might as well give machine guns to outlaws as to turn over further destructive secrets to nations on the rampage." Japan, Russia, Italy, and Germany were listed as totalitarian states by Dr. Bridgman. He said he had already barred two Japanese from visiting his laboratory.

Mrs. Nikolai Lenin

MOSCOW, Feb. 27 (AP)—The widow of Nikolai Lenin, Nadejda Konstantinova Krupskaya, whose passing was announced by Tass, Soviet official news agency, was no less a revolutionist than the father of the Soviet Union.

She had been a member of the People's Commissariat for Education, founded the Bureau of Political Training, and took part in the movement that started women's pioneer organizations.

On Jan. 18, 1938, she was named a member of the Presidium, the Government organization which acts as an executive and directive body between sessions of the Supreme Council of the Union—the Soviet Parliament.

She was, moreover, one of the leaders in the present campaign against all forms of religion in Soviet Russia, and undertook to guide militant atheist campaigns in all parts of the Union by correspondence.

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M	A	N	▨	S	K	E	I	N	▨	H	O	G		
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A 'Portia' Arouses Parliament To Amend Building Legislation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Far-reaching legislation to amend laws relating to building societies and mortgages is to be introduced in Parliament by the Government as soon as possible it is announced here.

Decision to amend the laws is the direct result of a recent court case wherein a cab driver's wife playing the part of a real-life Portia argued her own case against a wealthy building society.

The modern Portia's name is Mrs. Elsy Florence Eva Borders. The case against her for nonpayment of mortgage dues as well as her counter-claim for fraud, have now been dismissed in the Chancery Court, but is being taken to the higher court.

Protection for Tenants

The Government's proposed legislation is not the only result of this widely publicized case. Already Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Labor Member, has introduced her own private member's bill to amend the law relating to building societies. While the Government's proposals are expected to attack the problem from the top, Miss Wilkinson's bill is intended particularly to protect the interests of tenants. It provides a compulsory undertaking in the case of each new house built with the aid of a mortgage to see that the house is properly built.

Effects of the Portia case do not end there either, for reputable building societies now plan to protect themselves on their own account against bad building.

One of the main concerns is to safeguard the £150,000,000 invested yearly in new buildings, money which mostly consists of the savings of the middle class.

Mortgage Regulation Also

In the view of the Government also it has become necessary to regularize mortgage procedure. The question of legality, urgently concerns the Government, for security given to the building societies by the builders from what is known as "Builders' Pools" is a common transaction throughout the vast structure of this £710,000,000 loan business.

Meanwhile, the building societies are anxious to safeguard themselves from any charge of activity supporting jerry-builders. During her case Mrs. Borders proved that her house was badly built with bad materials, but her counter-claim, Mr. Justice Bennett said, could not succeed because she had failed to prove that the society was responsible for those misrepresentations.

Fight for Prestige

One of the chief weapons in the building societies' fight to strengthen their prestige, is expected to be the National House-Builders' Registration Council, started two years ago by a group of prominent speculative builders in an attempt to enforce higher technical standards. There is a current rush to join up, and more than 1,000 builders are registered.

The Council is profiting not merely from publicity given to the "Portia" case, but also from complimentary statements by spokesmen of the Government, and the building societies.

Good Investment

"A prospective owner-borrower," Mr. F. E. Warbreck Howell, General Manager of the Halifax Building Society, said, "buying a house with a certificate from the Registration Council, with a mortgage from a reputable building society, can rely upon a safe investment and, if he couples it with an endowment insurance, he is extending the security to his family. House purchase is, therefore, more attractive than ever to the prospective home-buyer."

The urgency of the situation can be seen in the fact that more than 1,000,000 new houses constructed in the last six years have been built with the aid of loans from building societies, and the undermining of public confidence might rock the foundations of the whole building industry. Already several thousand mortgage holders are striking as a result of Mrs. Border's case, and every week sees new evidence suggesting that some considerable part of the recent boom in cheap houses has all the indications of a "racket."

Certification Offered Now

In numerous cases operators have formed a building company, rushed up an estate of shoddy houses, sold them on their momentarily good outside appearance, and then dissolved the company, with the result, of course, that the unfortunate owners have no redress when building flaws were discovered, since the company from whom the houses had been bought no longer existed in law. These fly-by-night builders have usually returned to business shortly afterwards under a different name, starting the whole procedure over again.

It was to smash this racket that the Registration ouncil was formed. The Council hopes that when it has gained full strength its certificates of good building will form an almost universal guarantee that the £150,000,000 invested in new buildings each year, mostly from the small savings of the middle class, are safe from the now fairly prevalent catastrophe of which the case of Mrs. Borders forms an example.

Look Out, Here We Come!

© Keystone

This dog is in a hurry to get somewhere

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London's parks are a perpetual source of entertainment—perhaps it's a very small boy being exercised by a very energetic dog or again it may be the horse riders in Rotten Row, and picking out the experts and non-experts by seeing if you can see any sky between them and their horses. Perhaps it's just looking at the people—strolling around or sitting on the seats—and wondering what they're thinking of. Perhaps they're just wondering what you're thinking of. But whoa—there's that dog again taking its little master for a walk. A bit out of control they seem. It's grand fun in the parks, though.

Equality in School Programs Urged by Progressive Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 27—Steps to equalize educational opportunities in the United States in depressed areas, even by aid of the Federal Government if necessary, received an impetus at the closing sessions here of the Progressive Education Association.

Use of radio in education to strengthen democracy, and an attack on its misuse by propagandists of ideas called "undemocratic," or a "menace," also came in for extensive discussion.

Appointment of teachers and administrators on a merit basis has been agreed upon by more than 150 administrators of teachers colleges, it was announced by Dr. Alonzo F. Myers of New York University.

Dismissed employees and teachers will also be given the right to answer written statements of the reasons for their discharge. This will be done before college officials in open hearings.

Dr. Harold Rugg of Teachers College, Columbia, reported that the progressive education movement would be strengthened by allying the various organizations at work in this field more closely with the parent Progressive Education Association.

The keynote of the convention is contained in the resolution unanimously adopted at the business session Saturday morning. The resolution calls for equality in education in all sections of the country, regardless of their prosperity and resources, and calls for additional legislation and taxation to provide adequate facilities in depressed sections. The Progressive Education Association pledges itself to support such legislation.

The five-point Manifesto of Educators which was signed by several thousand members and delegates, stresses the fact that the present grave threat to world democracy places a heavy responsibility on those who are entrusted with the education of youth in the country and with the channels through which knowledge and truth are disseminated to the American people. It states that in contrast to the suppression of truth and the regimentation of schools and youths American democracy must be maintained by a conscious activity on the part of educators. It contains a pledge to support measures which will help in the spread of truth and knowledge without discrimination on account of poverty, sex, race or religion.

Dr. W. Carson Ryan told members of the P. E. A. Friday night that if the Dies Committee Investigating Un-American Activities "continued to misrepresent progressive attitudes and forward-looking leaders in American life," educators will have to help the people to see how mistaken the activities of this Committee have become. Dr. Ryan is the President of the Association and representative of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

The Rev. L. M. Birkhead of Kanhas City, Mo., National Director of the Friends of Democracy, spoke Saturday afternoon on "The Need for Recognizing the Masters of Radio Propaganda." In his speech he warned against the powerful influence of the propagandists on the air. He vigorously criticized the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin and compared his efforts with those of the propagandists of the Nazi and Fascist parties of Europe.

New officers elected by the P. E. A. were Dr. Grayson Kefauver of Stanford University, to be Vice-President, and two members of the Board of Directors. These are G. Derwood Baker of the Fieldston School, and Dr. Grace Langdon of the Works Progress Administration.

Italy Welcomes Return Of 3,000 From France

ROME, Feb. 27 (AP)—Three thousand Italians returned to their homeland from France yesterday in the greatest mass movement yet undertaken in Italy's program of repatriation of its sons abroad.

They crossed the frontier in five special trains.

Squads of Fascist Blackshirts lined up at railway stations saluted them and officials gave them a warm welcome.

Many more will be brought back to Italy in the coming weeks. Two shiploads were scheduled to arrive March 1 in Leghorn from the south of France.

As the returning Italians swelled the total manpower on which Premier Mussolini can draw in event of war, several recently adopted decrees designed to give Italy greater power in wartime went into effect upon their publication in the official Gazette.

New War-Orders

Among them were measures providing for militarization of the entire economic life of the nation at the moment of a general or partial mobilization, for dividing the country into military zones for administration of economic life in wartime and for distribution of gas masks to all government employees and industrial workers.

Fascist newspapers telling of the repatriation program gave prominence to dispatches from Malta reporting a student demonstration against the new constitution of the British-held Island in the Mediterranean south of Sicily and the Italian mainland.

Italian claims on Malta have often been put forward in the press in the past but they have not been mentioned in the recent agitation for Tunisia, Corsica, and other French territory.

Of yesterday's contingent, about 1,000 arrived on two special trains from Paris which had stopped en route to pick up additional Italians at way stations.

Special Trains Used

These trains were followed by a special from Lyon which crossed into Italy by way of the Modane Tunnel.

Two other specials bearing Italians from Bordeaux, Marseilles and other parts of Southern France entered Italy at Ventimiglia.

Officials said it was due to these trains that the number of arriving Italians was nearly triple the number which Paris dispatches previously had said was leaving or was about to leave French soil.

The trains from Paris and Lyon proceeded to Turin, where a reception was held.

The homecomers — men, women and children, including some infants born abroad and seeing Italy for the first time—were led to Fascist headquarters by a brass band.

There they were given meals of spaghetti and other Italian food specialties and, in brief addresses by officials, were told of the greatness of the new Italy and the joy of the mother country in having them back.

Fifty-three families settled immediately in Turin.

Others remained in provisional lodgings in the Fascist headquarters and planned to continue their journey today.

Settlement Plans

Most of them will be moved to the towns or country districts from which they came. Where their home towns offer few employment prospects, they will be absorbed elsewhere.

The settlement is being carried on by the Repatriation Commission, established last Nov. 17, which on Dec. 12 was given 10,000,000 lire (about $526,000) to carry on its work.

In addition to the return of Italians to Italy, the Commission apparently is endeavoring to attract Italians in non-Italian parts of North Africa to Libya, where they will be under the Italian flag once more.

It was announced that in the past month 250 Italians from Tunisia, Algeria, and Egypt had settled in Libya.

The Italians who entered their native land at Ventimiglia had traveled along the Mediterranean shoreline which was the route of many mass movements in the past, including Hannibal's march into Italy and the first Roman expedition into Gaul.

The homecomers were welcomed and fed at Ventimiglia and most of them then proceeded to Genoa for distribution through the country.

Fascist combat squads have been summoned to greet 800 expatriates who will reach their homeland by ship at Leghorn.

Some of the homecomers carried personal effects in trunks and bundles.

Many also brought what money they had, since there are no regulations against taking money out of France.

For the most part, however, the returning Italians were workers of modest means with no large amount of money. It is estimated that there are about 1,000,000 Italians living in France and the island department of Corsica.

Serologic Tests Arouse Opposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Repeal of the State law requiring serologic tests showing applicants for a marriage license are free from venereal disease before a license is granted is urged by the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau in a statement issued Feb. 21.

The Bureau quotes public announcement that there has been a drastic falling off in the number of marriages following the requirement for these compulsory tests and declares that "what is needed to clear up this situation is that the requirement for the tests be repealed and that the original Todd Bill providing for a lapse of three days from the issuance of a license be retained."

"Certainly there is nothing to be gained by repealing a good law and retaining another law which is the real cause of the falling off in marriages," it continues.

"The repeal of compulsory serologic tests will serve to strengthen the home, which is really the strongest bulwark against the spread of such infections, and certainly there is nothing to be gained by placing persons who know they are free from such diseases in the dilemma of refusing marriage or submitting to a test which is conceded to be so unreliable that it may result in their being compelled to submit to a long series of medical treatment as an alleged cure for a disease they do not have and when there is so much uncertainty about the possibility of these injections giving rise to dangerous complications. The remarkable progress in England in fighting these diseases has been accomplished after it abandoned compulsory methods."

San Francisco Strikers Return to Shipping Jobs

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27 (AP)—Forty-six hundred waterfront workers go back to their jobs today after a three-day tie-up of Bay region ocean shipping that held 34 ships idle in port.

Peace returned to the waterfront when both sides agreed to negotiate a controversy which originally involved 29 clerks.

HOTEL CANTERBURY—BOSTON

Desirable for business men, permanent or transient. Suites with bath, $50 up month. Rooms with use of bath, $8.25 up week. DINING ROOM. Telephone KENmore 3700. 14 Charlesgate West, near Kenmore Square.

FRENCH'S

You'll feel as blithesome as the Spirit of Spring, wearing some of our new lingerie under your fashion-of-the-season.

Vanity Fair Special
one dollar Panties
79c 2 for $1.50.

George B. French Company
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Of All Things . . . !

A Little Late

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—State Senator J. E. Brooks of Camilla told the Georgia Assembly it had a little unfinished business with the Federal Government and suggested something be done about it.

Senator Brooks said he just had learned Georgia never had ratified the Federal Constitution's first ten amendments—known as the bill of rights—and asked the Law Department to shape a bill to clear up this 150-year-old item of legislative business.

Should Senators Smile?

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D.) of North Carolina, has adopted a new oratorical style "as a matter of policy."

Gone, he explained, are the elaborate bows, the flowery compliments and the happy smiles with which he used to address the Senate.

"I like everybody and I like to have fun, but it's getting so that if you smile, people think you're not serious," he told reporters.

"I'm not going to smile except when I'm talking on the telephone and they can't see me."

California Sharks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAKERSFIELD, Calif.—For nine years Leslie Lander, employee of a local gas company, and his wife have been collecting fossils of every description. They recently unearthed the largest shark's tooth ever found in the San Joaquin Valley.

This tooth is 6 inches long and 5 inches wide. Thousands of other sharks' teeth have been gathered in Kern County.

Several years ago Mr. Lander made another unusual find, a sea cow tooth with 10 parts. This specimen was forwarded to the New York Museum.

A Pilfering River

HENDERSON, Ky. (AP)—Kentucky farmers have filed charges of robbery against the Ohio River.

Sixteen County Court petitions seek 3,052 acres of unclaimed land on the Indiana shore, deposited there by the Ohio River as it continually cuts into the Kentucky side.

The farmers claim the land because it is below the low water mark fixed as the Kentucky-Indiana boundary.

New York Slums Face Demolition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Between 4,000 and 5,000 tenement houses in New York City may eventually be razed under a law passed last year extending the city's demolition powers, according to Francis J. Bloustein, Assistant Corporation counsel. Application already has been made with the New York State Supreme Court by the Municipal Department of Housing and Building for authority to raze 14 tenements on the ground of health and moral hazards, Mr. Bloustein said. These buildings have been vacant for at least 60 days without even a caretaker on the premises and have been condemned as firetraps, he added.

A list of 200 tenements to be condemned has been drawn up by city authorities under the Fitzgerald Act, passed by the 1937 Legislature at the insistence of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and New York City Housing officials, Mr. Bloustein continued. This act permits the city to demolish buildings which have been condemned a "untenanted hazards." Previously the city's demolition powers were restricted to buildings listed as structurally liable to collapse.

Meanwhile Mayor La Guardia has signed a bill permitting the licensing of about 15,000 rooming houses throughout the city to handle this year's expected influx of visitors to the New York World's Fair, 1939. Before a crowd of 150 rooming house proprietors, many of whom apparently feared that the new licensing might drive them from business, the Mayor explained that his only interest was in providing sanitary and fireproof lodgings.

Postal Receipts, New High

WASHINGTON (AP) — Postal receipts totaled $60,715,487 in January, a record for that month. In January, 1938, receipts were $2,000,000 less. The Post Office Department, which announced this Feb. 24, said receipts for the first seven months of the fiscal year totaled $438,218,996, another record.

States Use Land Taken for Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—There's a growing movement among States and Counties to find ways of using millions of acres of tax-reverted land, according to the American Society of Planning Officials here. Minnesota, Michigan, New York, and Wisconsin, classify tax-reverted land as to soil potentiality and salability. Then the lands are homsteaded, resold, or exchanged. Tracts unsuited to agriculture and adjacent to other State lands are incorporated into parks and game refuges.

Cut-over timber land, minus their former tax and productive value, make up a large part of the tax-reverted land in Oregon, Michigan, California, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, the Planning Officials say.

Diesel Ship Starts On South Seas Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN PEDRO, Calif.—Little Ferdinand, not the pacifist hero of Munro Leaf's best-seller, but a bull calf from Texas, has gone sailing. He is part of the cargo of the ship Memory, which is taking him to the South Seas to improve the breed on the islands, there.

Memory, a 110-foot diesel yacht, is the former Robador II, remodeled here at the Wilmington Boat Works as a combination passenger and cargo trader for Lewis Hirshon, American pineapple-plantation and cannery operator in Tahiti. It left for Papeete via San Francisco and Hawaii, for trading in the South Seas, according to the Harry C. Wilson brokerage firm. Aboard were a crew of nine and a dozen passengers, comprising the owner and his wife and 10 friends.

Barton Turns on Fans Following Guam Debate

WASHINGTON (AP) — When the House rejected the Guam air base project Feb. 23, Representative Bruce Barton (R), of New York, commented:

"Guam with the wind."

One Loan Every 1½ Minutes During 1938

THE record of loans granted by the National Shawmut Bank in 1938 is summarized below:

Number of Loans Granted	72,907
Total Amount	$236,818,557
Smallest Loan	$30
Largest Loan	$2,000,000
Average Loan	$3,248

During the past year we have granted a loan for each 1½ minutes of every banking day.

You can borrow at this bank by meeting a few simple requirements, such as good character, prompt debt paying record — and ability and willingness to repay.

The National Shawmut Bank welcomes loan applications from small as well as large borrowers for any of the following types of loans:

COMMERCIAL LOANS — To sound business concerns.

COMMODITY LOANS—To finance transactions in cotton, wool, and other commodities.

COLLATERAL LOANS — On marketable securities, cash surrender value of life insurance policies, or other collateral.

REAL ESTATE LOANS — First mortgages on residences as well as business property.

CONSTRUCTION MORTGAGE LOANS — To build homes and other properties. Permanent financing arranged as part of the plan.

F. H. A. LOANS — Mortgages . . . as provided by the Federal Housing Administration.

EQUIPMENT LOANS — To business and professional men, through dealers, for store, office, and other equipment.

AUTOMOBILE LOANS — To buy new or used cars of any make, through dealers.

PERSONAL LOANS — To individuals for all personal needs up to $1000 or more. Also to small businesses.

MODERNIZATION LOANS — Under Federal Housing Administration Plan for home repairs and modernization.

HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT LOANS — To buy oil burners, refrigerators, and other appliances, through dealers.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT — Loans for carrying on trade throughout the world. Correspondents in all principal foreign cities.

TRAVELERS LETTERS OF CREDIT — Complete banking service for travelers everywhere.

EXPORT AND IMPORT LOANS — To finance commodities and merchandise to and from this country.

THE NATIONAL
Shawmut Bank
40 WATER STREET · BOSTON

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Japan Denies Democratic Peril In Revision of Anti-Red Pact

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Feb. 27—Hachiro Arita, the Japanese Foreign Minister, in an exclusive interview here today, flatly denied a rumor that Japan contemplates participating in a revision of the anti-Comintern pact along lines directed against England and France, and the United States.

While no official pronouncement on this subject has hitherto been available, the possible implications of the rumored new declaration of the solidarity of the anti-Comintern powers has been a lively subject of speculative discussion in diplomatic quarters here.

Abortive discussions in diplomatic quarters in Paris, in which Japanese envoys were said to have urged the transformation of the anti-Comintern pact into an outright Japanese-Italo-German military alliance, were reported late in January. At that time Foreign Minister Arita's only comment was that the pact would be "strengthened."

Mr. Arita's unqualified denial of broadening the pact in such fashion as to threaten the democratic powers indicates that the moderate groups which desire to avoid any commitment of Japan to partcipation in a European war still maintain the ascendancy. He stated that means of strengthening the pact are being studied, but without any definite decision yet.

Could Resist Sanctions

Asked how Japan would react to the application of economic sanctions, a dvocated in some sections of American and British opinion, Mr. Arita declared that he did not believe America and England would withhold supplies for Japan, since this would amount to a "hostile act," adding that Japan could resist sanctions, since the Nation, under the spur of necessity, could produce what it could not produce under ordinary circumstances.

Questioned whether anything was being done to bridge the Japanese and foreign viewpoint on the open door, Mr. Arita expressed the opinion that the pending questions will gradually be solved. He characterized Chinese terrorism in Shanghai as unfortunate, and reiterated Japanese military and naval opinion that the existence of headquarters of the terrorists within the International Settlement necessitated the Japanese "right of self-defense," which, however, he admitted must be exercised carefully.

He said according to his private opinion that a federal regime would emerge in China, and predicted that the Chiang Kai-shek Administration might break up into several regional administrations which would join existing regimes in the occupied area. He expressed optimsim over the prospects of a satisfactory settlement of the fisheries question before March 15, the date when Soviet authorities propose to auction fishing lots, a procedure to which Japan is strongly opposed.

Fair Treatment for Jews

Further evidence that Japan, in its relationswith Germany and Italy, has not fully committed itself to the adoption of the racial policies of the Rome-Berlin axis was given today by Mr. Arita in the House of Peers. Replying to an interpellation by Katsuji Debuchi, former United States Ambassador to Washington, the Foreign Minister indicated that Japan would abstain from discrimination against the Jews. The Government, he said, had formally adopted a policy of dealing with the Jewish issue and had given instructions to that effect to all officials at home and abroad.

The Foreign Minister said the policy was based on the principle that Jews living in Japan should be treated as fairly and justly as are all other foreigners, without discrimination against them because they are Jews.

Moreover, Jews coming to Japan for the first time should be dealt with similarly within the immigration laws, he said and no restrictions would be made by establishing immigration regulations against Jews different from those applying to others.

Konoye's Son Named To China Deanship

SHANGHAI (AP)—Prince Fumitaka Konoye, son of former Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye, arrived here Feb. 26 to assume his duties as Dean of the Japanese-sponsored Tungwen College in Shanghai's French concession.

The Prince's class was graduated from Princeton University last June but "Butch"—as he was known among his friends—was not there when diplomas were handed out.

According to his own word, he flunked all his majors.

Honors Paid to Faithful Animals

Wide World

Mules Have Their Day in Kentucky

Simpson County in the Blue Grass State is famous as a center for selling and trading mules. One day recently 3,000 animals were assembled at Franklin, the County Seat, where some of the finest specimens paraded through the principal streets. The event brought a large crowd, and it was a red letter day.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

England

Lancashire

St. Annes-on-Sea (First Church, Lytham St. Annes): Ashton Pavilion, 3 p. m., March 12.

Wigan: Central Hall, Station Road Methodist Church, 7:45 p. m., March 16.

Northumberland

Newscastle-on-Tyne (Second Church): City Hall, Northumberland Road, 8 p. m., March 14.

Suffolk

Ipswich: Public Hall, Westgate Street, 8 p. m., March 14.

Surrey

Cheam (auspices First Church, Sutton): Baths Hall, Malden Road, 8 p. m., March 13.

Guildford (auspices First Church, Godalming): The Playhouse, 3:15 p. m., March 12.

Yorkshire

Sheffield (Second Church): Sheffield City Hall, Barker's Pool, 8 p. m., March 16.

Germany

Berlin (Second Church): Philharmonie, Bernburgerstrasse 23, 5 p. m., Maroh 12. In German.

Hannover (First Church): Konzerthaus, Hannover am Hohen Ufer 6, 8 p. m., March 13.

South Africa

Cape Province

East London: City Hall, 8 p. m., April 3.

Grahamstown: City Hall, 3:30 p. m., April 2.

Transvaal

Johannesburg (First Church): Plaza Theater, 3:30 p. m., April 9.

Johannesburg (Second Church): City Hall, 8 p. m., April 14.

Johannesburg (Third Church): City Hall, 8 p. m., April 11.

United States

Alabama

Auburn: Langdon Hall 3 p. m., March 5.

Montgomery: City Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 7.

Arkansas

Siloam Springs: Christian Church, 8:15 p. m., March 7.

California

Arcadia (auspices First Church, South Santa Anita): Church Edifice, 812 West Duarte Road, 8 p. m., March 6.

Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., March 9.

Burlingame: Burlingame High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 7.

Lodi: Woman's Club House, Pine Street and Lee Avenue, 3 p. m., March 5.

Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 8 p. m. March 7.

Oakland (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 1330 Lake Shore Avenue, 3 p. m., March 5.

Sacramento (First Church): Church Edifice, Twenty-third and M Streets, 8 p. m., March 9.

San Leandro: Church Edifice, 105 Dutton Avenue, 8 p. m., March 6.

Venice (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 132 Brooks Avenue, 8 p. m., March 10.

Connecticut

Stamford: Stamford High School, Strawberry Hill 8:15 p. m., March 9.

Florida

De Land: Boston Avenue Elementary School Auditorium, North Boston Avenue, 8 p. m., March 9.

Fort Myers: Edison Park School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 6.

Lake Worth: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 7.

Miami Beach: Miami Beach High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 10.

St. Augustine: 8:15 p. m., March 7.

Georgia

Atlanta (Second Church): Atlanta Theater, 25 Exchange Place, 8 p. m., March 9.

Thomasville: Rose Theater, 3:30 p. m., March 5.

Valdosta: The Woman's Building, 3:30 p. m., March 5.

Illinois

Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 10317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., March 6.

Downers Grove: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 5.

East St. Louis: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 10.

Glen Ellyn: Glenbard High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 5.

Highland Park: Elm Place School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 5.

Peoria (Second Church): Woodruff High School, 1814 North Perry Street, 3 p. m., March 5.

Indiana

Goshen: Goshen High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 10.

Iowa

Sioux City: Auditorium Theater, Seventh and Douglas Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 6.

Kansas

Chanute: Auditorium, Municipal Building, First Street and South Lincoln, 3 p. m., March 5.

Lawrence (Organization at University of Kansas): Auditorium, Frank Strong Hall, University of Kansas Campus, 3 p. m., March 5.

Neodesha: Church Edifice, Fifth and Indiana Streets, 8 p. m., March 7.

Louisiana

New Orleans (First Church): Jerusalem Temple, 1137 St. Charles Avenue, 8 p. m., March 6.

Maryland

Baltimore (First Church): Fords Theater, 12:10 p. m., March 7.

Massachusetts

Worcester (First Church): Pilgrim Church, 907 Main Street, 8 p. m., March 7.

Michigan

Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, 147 East Grand Boulevard, near Jefferson Avenue, 8 p. m., March 9.

Kalamazoo (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 9.

Missouri

St. Louis (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 3452 Potomac Street, 8 p. m., March 7.

Nebraska

Lincoln (auspices Organization at University of Nebraska): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Twelft and L Streets, 8 p. m., March 9.

Omaha (First Church): Church Edifice, Twenty-fourth Street and St. Mary's Avenue, 8 p. m., March 7.

New Jersey

Bayonne: Masonic Temple, Avenue C and Fortieth Street, 3:15 p. m., March 5.

Dumont: Dumont High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., March 5.

Palmyra (auspices First Church, Riverton): Broadway Palace Theater, 21 West Broad Street, 3 p. m., March 5.

New York

Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., March 7.

Ithaca (Organization at Cornell University): Memorial Room, Willard Straight Hall, 8:15 p. m., March 10.

New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Fort Washington Avenue at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., March 6. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.

Syracuse (Second Church): Huntington School Auditorium, Sunnycrest Road, 8:15 p. m., March 7.

New Mexico

Clovis: Hotel Clovis Ballroom, 301 Main Street, 8 p. m., March 9.

North Carolina

Asheville: George Vanderbilt Hotel Ballroom, 8:15 p. m., March 10. Radiocast 9 to 9:30 p. m., Station WWNC, 570 kilocycles.

Charlotte: Carolina Theater, 2:30 p. m., March 5. Radiocast 2:30 to 3 p. m., Station WBT, 1080 kilocycles.

Salisbury: Boyden High School Auditorium, Lincolnton Road, 8 p. m., March 10.

Ohio

Cleveland (First Church): Church Edifice, 2200 Overlook Road, 8 p. m., March 9.

Lakewood: Church Edifice, Detroit Avenue at Arthur Avenue, 8 p. m., March 10.

Youngstown (First Church): Stambaugh Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 10.

Oklahoma

Lawton: High School Auditorium, C Street, 8 p. m., March 6

Pennsylvania

Erie: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 9.

Pittsburgh (First Church): Nixon Theater, Sixth Avenue, 12:10 p. m., March 9.

Uniontown: Uniontown Senior High School, Fayette Street and Wilson Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 9.

Texas

Amarillo: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 10.

Lubbock: Hilton Hotel, Mezzanine Floor, 8 p. m., March 6.

Odessa: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 5.

Pampa: City Hall Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 7.

Temple: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 9.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (First Church): Church Edifice, 1481 North Prospect Avenue, 8 p. m., March 6 and 7.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, March 5, 19; also shortwave station WIXAL, 10:15 a. m., on 15.14mc; 7 p. m., on 6.04mc, March 5.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on March 5, April 2.

New York

New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on March 5, 12, 19, 26.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on March 19, April 16.

Central States

Iowa

Des Moines—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHO, 1000kc, March 5, 12, 19, 26.

Minnesota

Minneapolis — Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on March 5, April 2.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on March 5, 12, 19, 26, April 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on March 5, 12, 19, 26, April 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

San Francisco—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on March 5, April 2.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on March 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on March 5, 12, 19, 26.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CKY, 910kc, March 5.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on March 5, 12, 19, 26, April 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Grand Jury Cites Three Earle Aides

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 27 (AP)—Indictment of three members of former Gov. George H. Earle's Cabinet and others affiliated with his Democratic administration was recommended today by a special Grand Jury which investigated charges of conspiracy to defraud the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Cabinet members named in the presentment on charges of fraud and payroll padding in the Highway Department, "blackmail" of State employees for political contributions, and misuse of surety bonds on state construction contracts were:

David L. Lawrence, Democratic State Chairman and former Secretary of the Commonwealth, previously indicted on charges of conspiracy to defraud the Commonwealth, and violation of the election laws.

Ralph M. Bashore, Secretary of the Democratic State Committee and former Secretary of Labor and Industry.

Roy E. Brownmiller, former Secretary of Highways.

Hague Urges Right To 'Protect Public'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, N. J., told the Supreme Court Feb. 27 that "the State has the absolute power to control the use of streets and places for the benefit of the public public at large."

Mr. Hague has appealed from a lower court decision that he and his police had unconstitutionally denied to the Congress of Industrial Organization the right of free assemblage. His contention was contained in a brief filed in connection with oral arguments.

Assailing a decision of the Third Circuit Court at Philadelphia, which on January 26 enjoined Jersey City from prohibiting C. I. O. meetings, the Hague brief asserted that under the law of New Jersey no one has the right to hold a public meeting in the streets or public places of a municipality without the consent of the local authority.

Holland Building Blockhouse Line In Defense Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Feb. 25—The Netherlands is building a Dutch version of the Maginot line through construction of a system of about 1,000 blockhouses along the eastern and southern frontier line as re-enforcements of its natural defense line formed by bogs and rivers, as well as along the coast of the North Sea.

This was announced recently by J. J. C. van Dijk, Minister of Defense, as being part of existing Four-Year Plan for strengthening the Netherlands' frontiers.

Meanwhile the extraordinary emergency powers which were given to the Government Sept. 29 on account of the existing war dangers have been extended to July 1 because it is impossible to have the necessary bills framed and adopted by Parliament before March 1, the date on which the extraordinary powers were scheduled to expire.

Large Cruisers Ordered

Furthermore the Government recently announced that orders had been given to start construction of two new large 8,350-ton cruisers which will be the biggest in the Netherlands' Navy and which were provided for in the Navy extension plan of 1937.

The cruisers, which are to be completed late in 1941, will have a speed of 33 knots. They will be armed with 10 six-inch guns each, 12 double 1.57 anti-aircraft guns, six torpedo tubes, and two warplanes with catapult launching devices.

The increased armaments are interpreted as evidence of the determination of the Netherlands to safeguard the integrity of its Empire as well as its own frontiers. Taxpayers have had to meet the burden of rising taxes during the past four years chiefly because of this growing expenditure on Army and Navy; and the process is still going on.

Conscript Draft Increased

New material to the amount of 140,000,000 florins ($78,000,000) was purchased during 1938, and extentive provisions have been made to secure frontier defense and protection of the coast line. The annual draft of conscripts for 1938 was increased by 60 per cent. At the same time the first period of service was doubled from 5½ months to 11 months.

Not less than 170,000,000 florins (about $90,100,000) are to be spent during four years (1938-41) for the construction of new naval units. Besides the two big cruisers, one flotilla-leader, four large torpedo-boat destroyers, a large number of airplanes, submarines and fast motor torpedo-boats, are now under construction, chiefly for the defense of Netherlands Indies.

In addition, the Netherlands Indies Army has been thoroughly mechanized in recent years.

Chinese Peak Town Under Bombardment After Long Delay

SHANGHAI (AP) — Japanese launched their long-deferred campaign Feb. 26 against Lushan, on whose peak 55 foreigners, including 12 Americans, remained despite repeated warnings by the invaders to leave.

An artillery bombardment was laid down and infantry attacks were directed against Chinese positions on the mountainside, below Kuling, resort town where the foreigners were located.

Chinese reported two Japanese attacks were turned back southwest of Kuling.

Meanwhile 39 other foreigners, who were among a group of 48 which took advantage of safe conduct through the opposing lines, were en route to Shanghai aboard a Japanese transport.

De Valera Speeds Treason Measure

DUBLIN (AP)—The Government of Ireland's measure aimed at the outlawed Irish Republican Army, authorizing capital punishment for treason, was given second reading in the Dail, Feb. 23 by a vote of 79 to 10.

Prime Minister Eamon De Valera, supporting the measure, declared "democratic States need to watch with greater care anybody or any group which, by violence, seeks to overthrow them."

The measure was introduced in a move by the government to combat terrorist bombings attributed to the anti-British I. R. A.

LONDON (AP)—Sir Samuel Hoare, British Home Secretary, has canceled an a ddress before the Ulster unionist Council, March 3.

"Pressure of public business," the Home Office said, caused the cancellation but reports from Belfast, Northern Ireland, said it was because Sir Samuel received threatening letters from the outlawed anti-British Irish Republican Army accused by authorities of a recent wave of terrorist bombings. The Home Office said it had no reports of threatening letters.

Hirosi Saito

WASHINGTON (AP)—Hirosi Saito, former Japanese Ambassador to the United States, who passed on here Feb. 26, retired last fall and subsequently declined an offer to become Japan's Foreign Minister.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said in a statement that the former Ambassador had worked incessantly for five years "with understanding and sympathy for friendly relations between his native land and this country."

Mr. Saito came here first in 1911 as an attaché and in the next seven years rose to the position of third secretary. Transferred to London, he subsequently returned to the United States as consul at Seattle, Wash.

After coming here again in 1932 as chargé d'affaires, Mr. Saito was named Japanese Ambassador to the Netherlands. A year later he was assigned to represent his Nation at Washington.

Hines Conviction Shatters Era Represented by Tammany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—An old order giving way to new in terms of "the ability of democracy to clean its own house and cast out those who betray it," was seen here today as inherent in the conviction of James J. Hines, "untouchable" Tammany District leader, as "the crooked politician" who made crime in New York safe for gangsters.

To Mr. Hines, found guilty of being court fixer and intimidator of police for the "Dutch" Schultz policy mob and facing a maximum prison sentence of 27 years, the verdict called for the laconic comment: "That's the breaks of the game."

Denunciation of a System

To observers of reform developments in New York City which have reduced the Tammany organization to the nadir of influence in local affairs, the verdict, however, stood as a denunciation of an entire system of political misrule rather than a judgment of the man Hines. This was the whole purport of the prosecution of the Hines case by Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney. The evidence he laid before the blue ribbon jury in the General Sessions Court proceedings was directed against a superior political power which has kept the politician supposedly above the law and beyond the reach of the courts.

"Sentence in this case on the defendant is secondary, . . . " he told th jury. "The important thing is that you declare to the people of New York, the police of New York that they are free, that they won't any longer be betrayed by a corrupt alliance between crime and politics. . . .

"Here is the very thing which makes organized crime possible. There couldn't be organized crime for five minutes in this country unless the paralyzing hand of a crooked politician weren't available to break an honest cop or to tell a magistrate what to do, or to use gangster funds to elect a public prosecutor who is under his control. . . . I think we want to see that . . . there is a certain retribution visited by the community which is you. We are helpless unless that is visited."

Today these words of the prosecutor had gone to all corners of the Nation.

'For Facts Presented'

The Hines jury had turned in its verdict not, as one of the jurymen said, for the sake of the District Attorney, but "for the facts he presented," and so had completed the circle in that New York City housecleaning which stems back eight years to the days of the Samuel Seabury investigations and the reaction to the municipal corruption they revealed.

The two Hines trials have brought vivid public instruction in organized crime and have attracted national attention both because of Mr. Dewey's fame as a rackets prosecutor and because he was prosecuting the most powerful member of Tammany Hall.

The verdict finds not only a Tammany Hall shattered in all the phases of its system of professional politics and petty graft, but in its organization strength.

Indications here today were that if the Hall is to survive at all practically every old-line district leader must go and an entirely new setup be effected. The old leadership stands utterly discredited with everyone save its most servile ward heelers.

Political Meaning

Inevitably, too, the larger politics of the situation has surrounded Mr. Dewey as an apparently disintegrating national Democracy increasingly enhances Republican prospects for 1940. It has been his fortune to emerge at the moment his Party greatly needed brilliant and forceful material and be able to lend it a new voice big with import for new ideals in Government with an emphasis grounded in action.

The conviction of the Tammany leader of the Eleventh Assembly District, whose defense was directed by one of the leading criminal lawyers in the Nation, at the youthful hands of Mr. Dewey, will, observers hold, do all that is necessary to efface the political effect of his defeat for the New York Governorship last year. National polls have since shown him in an advantageous position with regard to the forthcoming Presidential ticket, and the outcome of the Hines case spectacularly refocuses these prospects for the prosecutor who now had brought even the Tammany system of immunity within the pale of law enforcement.

In setting March 13 as the day for sentence, Judge Charles C. Nott, Jr., whose General Sessions Court has been the scene of this most publicized political trial here since the days of "Boss" Tweed, permitted Hines to continue at liberty in the $20,000 bail set for him on his arrest last May. He would have made this exception for any defendant at this time, the jurist explained, because he was going on a fortnight's holiday and would not for his private convenience lock up anybody who could give bail.

Mr. Hines' freedom pending sentence was granted, however, after Lloyd Paul Stryker, chief of the politician's defense battery, asked the Court to continue bail because of the numerous questions of law involved in the case and the defendant's intention to appeal.

Prior to jury deliberations Saturday afternoon, Mr. Stryker had climaxed 11 motions for mistrial and a whole book of objections in the 29-day proceedings before Judge Nott with an exception in full to the Judge's charge to the blue ribbon jury as "a marshalling of evidence for the prosecution."

The district leader's proposal to appeal at the earliest possible moment echoes his approach to the case last year, when the indictment charging him with engaging in a combination to control the policy lottery and protect its operators from arrest finally broke a silence that has precluded both interviews and speeches in the years that established him as the most powerful single figure in latter-day Tammany Hall.

Doubted Fair Treatment

He said then he did not think he could get a fair trial within 100 miles of New York and asserted in his unavailing petition for change of venue that "of late years, in common with other so-called district leaders affiliated with Tammany Hall, the publicity that I have received by innuendo and suggestion has been so much as to create in the man in the street an entirely false and erroneous impression that there was something sinister and unlawful in my actions and those of most district leaders."

He likewise demanded separation before the Court from the eight underworld characters with whom he was coupled in the indictment as men with criminal records that would tend to cast a prejudicial shadow over his own, in which no previous conviction had figured.

Tammany machine rule has been under intensive fire since 1932, when the resignation of Mayor James J. Walker under ouster charges—a case in which Mr. Stryker also was counsel—climaxed the three-year Seabury inquiry into the organization's control of City Government.

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Educator Appeals for Unity As Foundation of Democracy

(Continued from Page 1)

racy for its "ethical quality of supreme respect for the human personality as such. The determination of man to be himself, to control his own judgment, the dearest part of himself, and in company with other personalities to manage the common good on a basis of criticized justice and equality."

Good and Bad Propaganda

Dr. Kilpatrick urged that students be taught to distinguish between good propaganda which aims to enlighten intelligence, and bad propaganda whose intent is to deceive, saying, "If we can through our high schools and colleges bring up a generation able to see through even the grosser and more obvious efforts at propaganda we shall raise the standards of American social and political thinking high above what it now is. And this is no vain hope."

There are threats to democracy from abroad, Dr. Kilpatrick continued. "But the serious dangers to democracy are within, with ourselves, that we shall let designing men put their selfish aims above the common good. This is our danger. Against this we here fight. Democracy and a proper education agree in wishing to make people independent thinkers, studying to find out what to think and to do. Any propaganda that willingly deceives is by so much evil and vicious. We must prepare against it. That is our task."

Miss Violet Edwards, Educational Director of the Institute for Propaganda Analysis, New York City, charged that public schools "are in many instances making your people more susceptible to propaganda than less susceptible. They are reinforcing and bulwarking outworn, exploded concepts which make the work of the propagandist easy."

The People's Platform

The discussion on propaganda followed a radio presentation of "The People's Platform" with Dr. Lyman Bryson of Teachers' College presiding. Speakers included Malcom S. MacLean of the University of Minnesota, J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, Boston; Wilbur S. Forrest, Assistant Editor of the New York Herald Tribune, Clyde R. Miller, Secretary of the Institute for Propaganda Analysis, and A. J. Stoddard, Superintendent of Schools, Denver, Colo.

In a "frank, spontaneous, and unrehearsed" discussion, first over the Columbia Broadcasting network, and later in the convention hall, the educators and newspapermen discussed the issues of propaganda and intellectual freedom.

Mr. Miller was of the opinion that "everything" is propaganda, but that what is vicious about propaganda is a monopoly of it. He would have "such newspapers as the New York Herald Tribune, the Chicago Daily News, the New York Times, and The Christian Science Monitor put in every school, studied, and evaluated."

Ready for Test

Mr. MacLean inquired if Mr. Drummond would be willing to "have your paper put in the schools, read, and then have the children ask, well now what do you suppose really happened?"

To which Mr. Drummond replied, "I should be glad to have the paper with which I am associated submitted to that test. If it could not meet it, I would rather that it should not continue to come to the schools."

Mr. Forrest stated that "the notion that newspapers are edited from the counting room is nonsense. Without reader support a newspaper would soon be bankrupt. Readers come first and advertising second. If circulation falls off, advertising falls off."

Mr. Stoddard argued that if schools teach controversial issues newspapers are the first to criticize, Mr. Miller countering with the remark that "that is the fault of the schools for not training the children to better standards of taste which would be reflected in public support of newspapers."

Mr. Stoddard admitted that "schools have leaned over backward in under-teaching democracy and we have got to change that."

Editor Depicts Democracy

Mr. Drummond said: "We take democracy too much for granted. We don't want to sit idly by and assume that democracy is self-perpetuating. We have to renew its foundations and recreate democracy not merely every generation but every year. Democracy is not a passive state of mind, but an active one. Furthermore we must be sure that when we teach democracy we teach democracy, not politics or party ideas. We must teach so that we inculcate the qualities out of which democracy can be built, such as tolerance and respect for differing opinions."

The opening session of the convention was devoted to the spiritual foundations of democracy with Dr. Theodore Gerald Soares of the California Institute of Technology making a plea for "the unimportant man" and for a moral ability test as well as an intelligence one. Dr. Soares said democracy is "the free co-operation of free spiritual beings," which "has always the hope of the regeneration of its members and thus the power of self-correction, of self-improvement, and of self-repair."

In presenting the administrative foundations of democracy, Dr. George D. Strayer of Teachers College said the superintendent should be regarded as "a social engineer who operates in the field of statesmanship," and Sidney B. Hall, State Superintendent of Education, Richmod, Va., declared that "if pupils are to learn how to think for themselves in this day when independent thinking is so necessary then there must be democracy in the classroom and before we can achieve democracy in the classroom we must have democracy in administration."

Dangers Pointed Out

Some dangers in Federal aid to education were pointed out by Dr. Ward G. Reeder of Ohio State University, in a discussion before the American Educational Research Association in which both he and Dr. Howard A. Dawson of the National Education Association, Washington, advocated such aid.

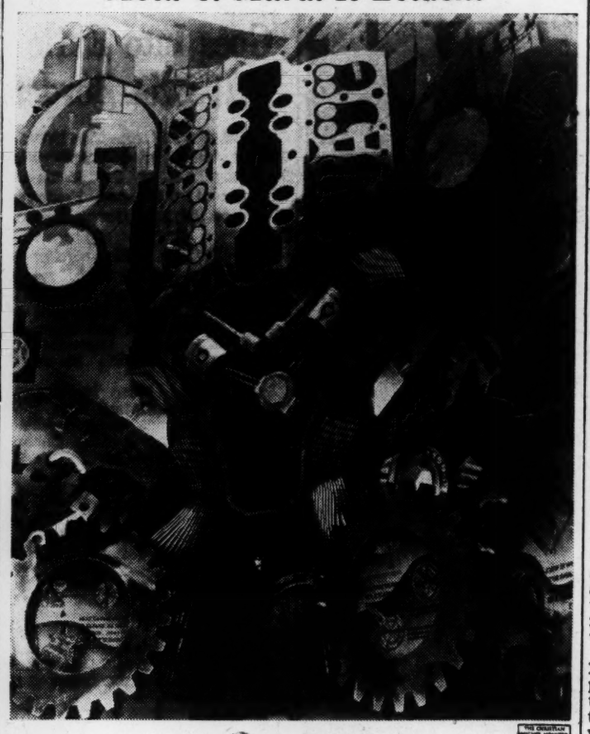
The Government should control the funds, but not the schools, declared Dr. Reeder. It should avoid pauperizing the states by giving funds only on a basis of need and effort. Any proposal which seeks to give Federal aid to all states irrespective of need, he termed, was absurd as it would be to give unemployment relief to the rich as well as to the poor. Furthermore, he said, to attempt complete educational equality among the states, unless they are doing all they can to help themselves, "would entail the danger of destroying state initiative and of placing mediocrity throughout the Nation at a premium."

Federal control is necessary, Dr. Reeder pointed out, in order that there shall not be waste of funds, "pouring the Nation's money down the same rat hole with state and local appropriations."

He advocated earmarking Federal money for special purposes and declared that states should be required to meet a specified list of standards before receiving allocations.

Dr. Frank E. Baker of State Teachers College, Milwaukee, Wis., told the Department of Supervisors and Directors of Instruction that the greatest need of American education is better teachers and that "there is enough evidence to prove the profession of teaching is not drawing better than the run of the mine of the products of our high schools."

Motif of Mural Is Evident



Henry Billings Mural

Made to scale, this conglomeration of automobile parts will show how solar light and heat are turned into industry through energy.

Moving Mural to Introduce Ford New York Fair Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The general public's introduction to the main section of the exhibit at the 1939 New York World's Fair, this spring, will be dramatically presaged by a large mechanical mural, now nearing completion in the Entrance Hall of the Ford exhibit.

The mural, so fas as known, is the first "activated" mural in the world. Many of its elements are animated in order to impress its story more effectively upon the millions who will view it after the fair opens.

To bring new life to the traditional painted mural, the Ford presentation uses bas-relief and full-relief units. Seventy feet long and 30 feet high, it is a combination of many mediums.

Activated by whirling gears and moving pistons, it dynamically reproduces certain phases of the Ford Dearborn plant, as observed by Henry Billings, the designer and painter. In addition to the painted impression, the new Ford mural achieves the authenticity that only actual glass and steel can give.

Made in perfect scale, all moving parts of the giant engine represent those used in the original. Pistons and valves of the mural motor are synchronized to work exactly as they do in the engine of a Ford car.

Of primary interest to visitors will be the lower portions of the mural. Within the six giant revolving gears at the base are scientific exhibits representing the steps in the cycle whereby energy originally coming from the sun as heat is transformed into motorcar power and how this is changed to other forms of energy. The steps include the conversion of light to chemical energy, chemical energy to heat, heat to motion, motion to heat, motion to electricity, and electricity to heat.

Batteries of lights set behind the lower objects illuminate the planes above. At the start of the regular cycle, the gears are brilliantly lighted. When the visitors have studied the exhibits within the gears, chrome hoods close; the gears begin to revolve, and successive higher tiers of the mural are illuminated.

Starting almost imperceptibly, pistons in the V-8 engine block move faster and faster until a climax, when hidden floodlights in the ceiling show. These are focused on the block to catch and reflect the rays of each ascending piston. This is the climax of the cycle.

Next the cycle reverses swiftly. Gears slow down and stop; the chrome hoods open, and the cycle is finished.

U.S. Guidance Agency Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

litical action to effect changes in public policy and practice, and the lifting of job placement into the field of a vocation.

Occupational Program

Mr. Tead warned the Association that "either a new day or more profound effort must now dawn for it, or some other body with a long time statesmanly grasp will rise to seize the urgent opportunity."

Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, said that the new occupational information and guidance program set up in his office is proceeding on the basis that guidance includes vocational, personal, educational, and placement features, and that its task with respect to occupations includes work in semiskilled, skilled, technical, semiprofessional, and professional vocations in the fields of homemaking, agriculture, industry, commerce, personal service, and other ways of making a living. The inclusion of homemaking recognizes the need of guidance in a field of occupations extending beyond and supplementary to the wage-earning pursuits of girls and women, and a woman specialist has been added to the staff to give this phase of the work added importance.

The two most important problems, according to Dr. Studebaker are the need for more information in communities about local opportunities and the lack of guidance in rural sections of the country.

Less than one-fourth of American youth are receiving guidance from any source declared Howard Bell of the American Youth Commission. With occupation adjustment services "woefully inadequate in most American communties," Mr. Bell stated "many students are being graduated into an occupational vacuum with no realistic knowledge of either their basic aptitude or the labor market to which they must eventually adjust themselves." In his opinion there should be more effective articulation of the activities of participating agencies, especially between the schools and the junior division of the Federal Employment Service, together with more adequate local information about occupations and educational opportunities.

There is no standardized pattern of agency responsibility, Mr. Bell concluded, but the pattern "should be adapted to the resources problems, and traditions of individual communities."

Educating Teachers

The approach to the education of teachers, should begin, Dr. Frank S. Endicott of Northwestern University told the National Institutional Teacher Placement Association, not with procedures for the mastery of professional or academic subjects but with a study of the problems, needs, interests, and capacities of each individual student. In the interests of the children whom graduates of teacher training institutions eventually will instruct these institutions, declared Dr. Endicott "have a professional responsibility to select only those individuals who possess the essential potentialities of successful teachers. The selection of prospective teachers should be a continuous process beginning at the time of application for admission to the institution, and continuing throughout the entire period of preparation. Final selection should be made on the basis of a composite summary of various types of information about the individual, and not upon one or two criteria only."

Secretaries Meet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Four hundred school secretaries, interested in raising the standards of their profession, are meeting here at the same time as the annual convention of the American Association of School Administrators.

Miss Louise H. Henderson of Philadelphia, President of the National Association of School Secretaries, reported on efforts of the organization to establish preparatory courses in universities and colleges, as well as in-service training for secretaries.

Three-Point Roosevelt Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

unions in twice as many instances as craft unions. On various occasions, according to a Labor Board study, the Federation has asked broader industrial coverage for an affiliated union than has been sought by the C. I. O.

3. **Political**—The Federation is seeking amendments in the Wagner Act which the C. I. O. opposes.

4. **Mechanical Difficulties**—This represents the combined problems above, plus the physical task of consolidating present rival groups in the same field. Last November the C. I. O. passed a unity resolution, and the question is whether it follows the same line that proved insurmountable in negotiations in 1937. The C. I. O. then held that all unions must be taken into the A. F. of L., chartered, and that thereafter new negotiations would have to be started between each of the rival unions in the same field. The A. F. of L. rejected this proposal in December, 1937.

Personality Problem

A hint that Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, who initiated the present peace drive, and Mr. Roosevelt, may consider that personalities are at the bottom of the continuing schism, is contained in Mr. Roosevelt's statement that "there appear to be no insurmountable obtsacles to peace and that in fact there is a real and honorable desire for unification in the labor movement among all parties concerned."

Secret Meetings Held

Washington newspapermen learned to their surprise that secret meetings had been going on for some time under official auspices. George M. Harrison, Chairman of the Federation Peace Committee, first met Sidney Hillman, of the C. I. O., it was learned, with Miss Perkins represented by a third man—the Rev. Francis A. Haas of Catholic University, a former member of the Wagner National Labor Board. A second meeting added to the group Philip Murray, C. I. O. Vice-President, and Matthew Woll, A. F. of L. Vice-President. Progress of the conferences were reported respectively to William Green, John L. Lewis, and Miss Perkins.

Following Mr. Roosevelt's letter Mr. Green immediately accepted the invitation and named a three-man negotiating committee. It is anticipated that Mr. Lewis will take the same course. The Federation has indicated that it would not cease its fight to secure changes in the Wagner Act, generally regarded as designed to put it in a better strategic position in regard to the C. I. O. Political observers question whether Congress will actually change the law at this session.

World Affairs Notebook

The Anti-Comintern Pact

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A German-Japanese agreement to work together for five years to combat Communism was signed in Berlin Nov. 25, 1936. The signatories invited other governments which believed that bolshevism constituted a danger to join them. Their plan of action included the setting up of a permanent commission for the exchange of police information and for the joint preparation of propaganda.

Russia's hopes of concluding a Soviet-Japanese nonaggression pact, then near realization, were blocked by the accord, and the scheduled signing of a fisheries agreement ending a long dispute with Japan was postponed. The Tokyo Foreign Office, however, declared that the pact was directed against the Comintern, not against the Soviet Union.

Japan ratified the accord immediately, but early in December, 1936, opposition to the agreement developed so strongly that the Foreign Minister offered to resign and the Cabinet actually fell in January 1937.

Italy joined the accord Nov. 6, 1937, and the Italian spokesman stated that beyond the fight against Communism the three nations would find other grounds for collaboration. The accord gained fresh strength when Italy finally quit the League Dec. 13.

While the Vatican approved the accord, other nations showed no alacrity to join. All Latin America was cool to the agreement. The United States Naval Affairs Committee in February, 1938, received administration plans for naval expansion, with the implication that the three-power accord offered a danger to American security.

A cultural accord between Germany and Japan was signed last November, further to strengthen relations between the two countries, while Italy sent a goodwill mission to Japan. Italy and Germany signed a commercial accord Feb. 13.

The latest recruits to the pact are Hungary and Manchukuo which signed Feb. 24.

A Monday Feature

Equality in Trade Relations Pledged in Nationalist Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 27—Simultaneous recognition of the Franco Insurgent regime in Spain by Britain and France, which was announced today is calculated, in the opinion of the British Government, both to shorten the civil war and hasten departure of the foreign Fascist elements which have dug themselves in on the Insurgent side during the 2½ years of war.

On the first point the British Government claims to have received definite assurances from Gen. Francisco Franco that there will be no reprisals if the Loyalists lay down their arms. Only criminals will be punished, he is said to have promised. Definition of the word criminal, however, is lacking, and it is said in some quarters that it includes all who have given political support to the Loyalist cause during the war.

According to Gen. Enrique Lister, tens of thousands of Republicans will be executed if they surrender, and they prefer to go on fighting, strong in the faith that the iron will of the masses will bring victory in the end, despite previous reverses.

As to the second point, General Franco is stated to have given a firm pledge to the British Government that foreigners will be evacuated, that no portion of Spanish territory will be alienated, and that there will be no commercial discrimination in favor of Fascist or any other powers. Senator Léon Bérard, who has been acting for the French Government in negotiations with the Franco regime, is understood to have obtained a similar undertaking.

Popular Front Pushed

A well-attended mass meeting in Trafalgar Square yesterday passed a resolution severely castigating the Government for recognizing General Franco, but it was evident that a section of the crowd felt that the meeting was a forlorn hope and they utilized the occasion to campaign in favor of the idea of a popular front for opponents of the British Government at home.

Some of the crowd afterward paraded past the Spanish Embassy. Inside Pablo de Azcarate, the Loyalist Government's Ambassador, was busy making plans for handing over to the Duke of Alba, Spanish Insurgent agent, who will find that everything in the Embassy—furniture, typewriters and other equipment—has been left intact, but all papers have been burned.

Señor de Azcarate henceforward will have the status previously accorded to the Duke of Alba, that is to say, he will be regarded as an agent who, though not entitled to any diplomatic privileges, will nevertheless receive most of them.

Another point which Downing Street stresses is that diplomatic recognition does not include belligerent rights. The situation in this respect will remain exactly the same as it was before Señor de Azcarate and the Duke of Alba exchanged status.

Recognition Complicated

The new situation is expected in diplomatic circles to lead to a confused period in which the Fascist and democratic powers will compete for the friendship of the Spanish Insurgents.

On this subject a high German source recently stated his opinion that General Franco himself is both "too Monarchist and too Roman Catholic" to be wholly acceptable to Berlin. The main wings of the Nationalist forces, the Requetés and the Falangists, hold views which are widely divergent, the former being strongly Monarchist and Clerical, the latter equally strongly Fascist.

Steps in Spanish War

The leading events in the 32 months of civil war in Spain, which cost about 1,000,000 lives, are as follows:

1936

July 17—An Army revolt against the Republican Government broke out in Morocco, spreading to various parts of Spain, though suppressed in Madrid. The Air Force and half the Navy and Moorish divisions joined. Insurgents controlled Cadiz, Seville, and Granada in south and a large area in north.

July 24—Insurgent Government formed at Burgos.

Sept. 4-12—Insurgent northern drive captures Irun and San Sebastian. Francisco Largo Caballero heads revised Leftist Government in Madrid.

Sept. 9—First meeting of Nonintervention Committee.

Oct. 21—Insurgents start siege of Madrid, Government moving to Valencia Nov. 6.

1937

March 18—Loyalists defeat Italians advancing from north on Madrid at Brihuega.

April 19—International Nonintervention border patrol put into effect.

May 17—Negrin Government formed in Valencia.

May 28—Insurgents kill 200 in long series of air bombings of Valencia. Two days later five German warships shell port of Almeria in reprisal for shelling of battleship Deutschland in Balearics.

June 19—Insurgents capture Bilbao, Basque port, and by Oct. 21 complete hold in north by capture of Gijon.

Sept. 14—Britain and France initiate Nyon patrol to stop submarine operation in Mediterranean.

Oct. 28—Loyalist capital shifted from Valencia to Barcelona.

Dec. 21—Loyalists retake Teruel on eastern front.

1938

Jan. 16—Insurgent planes begin daily bombing of Barcelona.

March 9—Insurgents begin heavy drive eastward to Mediterranean and on April 16 reach the sea at Vinaroz, cutting Loyalist Spain in two.

July 26—Loyalists begin countermove in attack across Ebro.

Oct. 10—Italy begins token withdrawal of 10,000 "volunteers" while Oct. 16 Barcelona begins evacuation of all foreign volunteers.

Dec. 23—Insurgents launch final great offensive to east.

1939

Jan. 13—Loyalists quit Mediterranean sector between Tortosa and Tarragona.

Jan. 26—Barcelona falls.

NEW ENGLAND
harvests a bumper crop in WINTER

BACK in the seventies, gentlemen of Beacon Hill decided that coasting on the Common was serious business. Enormous double-runner sleds, costing as high as two hundred and fifty dollars, manned by ten top-hatted enthusiasts, raced down the hill to the Tremont Street Mall, clearing the track with loud cries of "Lullah." Furious competition developed between Dr. Frank Wells' "Comet," H. C. Curtis' "Tuscaloosa," James Lovett's "Eagle" and Francis Peabody's "Multum in Parvo."

Today, winter recreation is one of New England's fastest growing industries, although still in its infancy. In 1936, sixty-nine New England communities offered skiing facilities. Now, the number is two hundred and six. Ski trails increased in total length from about 300 miles in 1936 to nearly a thousand in 1939; ski tows from 15 three years ago to 114 this year; and ski jumps from 24 to 87 over the same period. Last year more than 20,000 passengers boarded snow trains bound for New England winter sports centers, and uncounted thousands made their way by automobile. New England *indeed* harvests a bumper crop in winter.

Up the side of Cranmore Mountain, North Conway, N. H., individual four-wheeled, pneumatic-tired "skimobiles" carry skiers over nearly 3,000 feet of wooden rails to the top of the slope, a rise of 658 feet.

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Britain Suggests Arab State To End Palestine Deadlock

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 27 — Suggestions for the eventual establishment of an independent Arab State in which the Jewish community would occupy a position of a permanent minority has been put forward tentatively by the British Government in the hope of breaking the Arab-Jewish deadlock at the Palestine Conference here.

This solution of the vexing problem of Palestine in which both Arabs and Jews claim a prior right would be preceded by a period of years during which British tutelage would continue. But the plan looks to Britain's ultimate relinquishment of the mandate over Palestine which Britain has administered since the end of the World War.

These suggestions were discussed at a meeting between British and Arab delegates here this morning. The Government's position is that the suggestions are entirely tentative and that they have been put forward merely to bring the discussions down to realities and should not be interpreted as indicating any definite predilection for their acceptance.

The Jewish View

The Jewish delegates take a much more serious view of them and in consequence they have called off the luncheon at which they were to have been the guests of the British Government here today.

[Jewish delegates were reported by the Associated Press to have met a British delegate and submitted a memorandum rejecting the British suggestions as a basis for further negotiations. They pointed out, however, that this would not necessarily end the London conference.]

The Jewish position is that anything in the nature of these suggestions would entirely frustrate the intention of the Balfour pronouncement which they contend pledged the British to aid the Jews in achieving a national home in Palestine either under permanent British protection or as independent State of their own.

They point to the reaction already apparent in Palestine where their co-religionists are filled with anxiety while the Arabs are jubilant as evidence of the impossibility of reaching an agreed settlement upon such lines.

Kennedy Sees Halifax

Meanwhile, United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy told the British Government that drastic restriction of Jewish immigration into Palestine and the abolition of the British Mandate would have a "disastrous effect on public opinion in the United States."

The Ambassador saw Viscount Halifax, the Foreign Secretary. It was understood that he discussed the situation in the light of a convention between the United States and Great Britain signed Dec. 3, 1924, which stated that no change could be made in the terms of the League of Nations mandate "unless such modification shall have been assented to by the United States."

Lord Halifax was reported to have told Mr. Kennedy that the British plan was by no means final and promised no change would be made affecting American interests in Palestine without first receiving the approval of the United States.

The Arab delegation here is reserved on the ground of indefinite nature of the scheme, but there is reason to believe that the Arabs are prepared to discuss settlement upon such a basis.

Outbreaks in Palestine

HAIFA, Palestine, Feb. 27 (AP)—Soldiers and police were ordered into a state of alert throughout Palestine today as a new wave of Arab-Jew terrorism was reported. Three bomb explosions at the Haifa Jewish market and railroad station resulted in 20 fatalities and the wounding of 37. In Jerusalem three Arabs were killed by bombs and one Arab and one Jew were slain by snipers. At Jaffa bursting landmines killed one Arab and wounded four.

These disorders brought the casualty toll since the London Peace Conference opened Feb. 7 to about 130.

The renewal of violence followed Arab celebrations over reports indicating that the British Government planned to establish a State in Palestine in which Jews would have only minority status.

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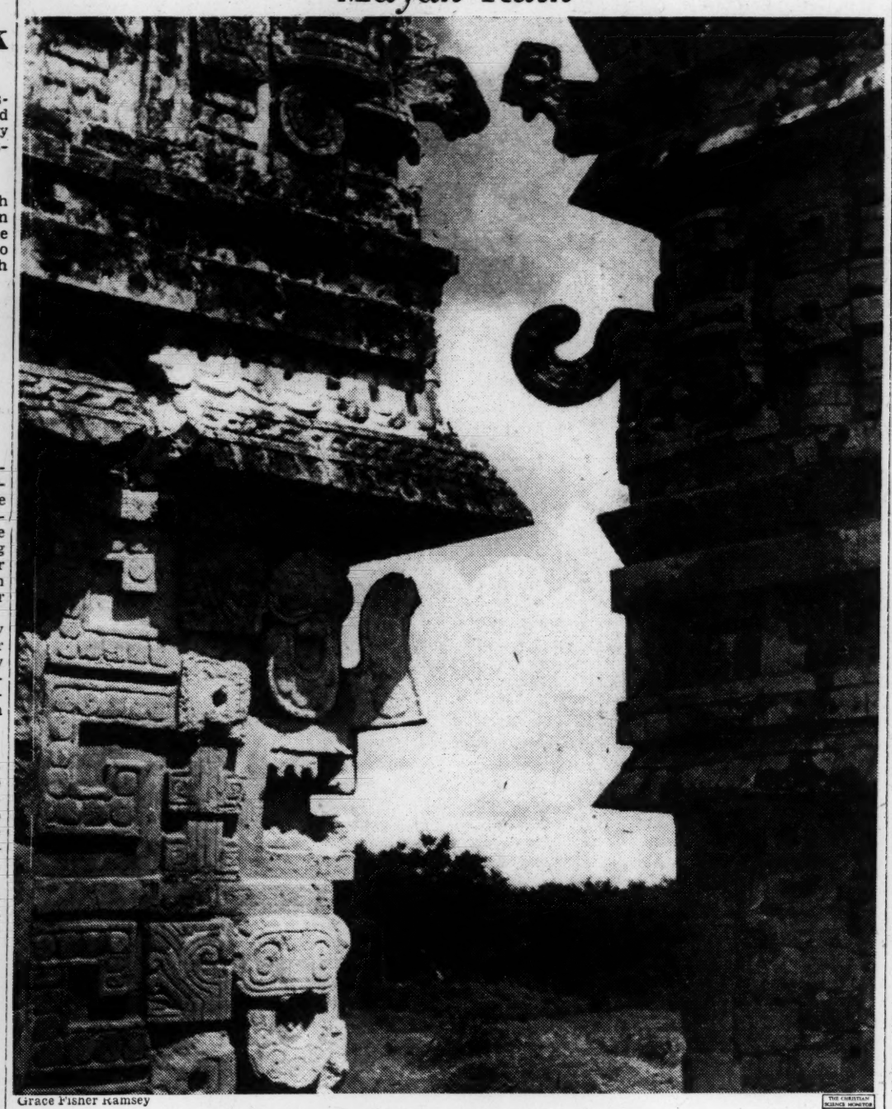

Grace Fisher Ramsey

Winner of First Prize in Photographic Group

Prize Photographs to Be Exhibited At Carl Zeiss Gallery in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 25—Prize winners in a nation-wide competition of photography and a large selection of noncompetitive pictures, comprising the fifth annual Zeiss Ikon Photographic Exhibition, will open at the gallery of Carl Zeiss, Inc., 485 Fifth Avenue, here on Monday, where it will continue until Saturday, March 4.

One hundred photographs entered in the competitive section of the show are divided into three classifications—pictorial, press, and commercial illustration and scientific and industrial. In each class first prize was $100; second, $50, and third, $25. Three honorable mentions of $10 each were awarded.

Winners in the pictorial groups were C. Derwood Ryan, for "Just a Shower," first prize; B. Russell Whitaker, Jr., for his picture "Sandra," second; Fred Trussler, for his picture of "Freighter Against Sunset," third.

First winner in the scientific and industrial section was Grace Fisher Ramsey, for "Mayan Ruin"; second, W. Eugene Smith, for "Jewelry Welding," and third, Dr. Ernest Schwarz, for a picture of a fish.

Charles Pollak Regensburg got first prize in the press and commercial illustration group for his picture, "The Market Goes Up"; second went to William Vandivert for a picture of automobile fenders; third to W. Eugene Smith for "Soldiers in Gas Attack."

Hans Groenhoff won honorable mention for his photograph of sea birds.

The exhibition will be taken to Boston and Chicago after this week and a popularity contest will be held in each city, the print being voted most attractive to receive an additional $100.

Hungary Forbids Nazi Leaders To Reorganize Party

BUDAPEST, Feb. 27 (AP)—The Hungarian Government has forbidden officials of the banned Hungarist Nazi Party to rally their estimated 1,000,000 followers into a new substitute organization.

Kalaman Ratz, Hungarist member of Parliament, started a movement to reorganize the banned Party dropping "National Socialist" from its old title.

He was notified, however, by Interior Minister Franz Kerestes-Fischer that such a Party would not be tolerated by the Government.

Premier Count Paul Teleky conferred with Mr. Kerestes-Fischer over documents seized by police Feb. 24 in raids on the banned Party headquarters. Authorities said scores of prominent Hungarians were found on the Party rolls.

It was expected the immediate result would be dismissal of Government employees, reported to include some Army officers, who had joined the Hungarists.

The Interior Ministry announced abolition of the Party's outward structure had been accomplished "without the slightest violence." More than 500 arrests were made and it was announced 60 "leading personalities" of the Party had been sent to a concentration camp.

Experts at the Interior Ministry deciphered documents in code seized at Hungarist headquarters. Police said keys to several codes were found. Some confiscated sheets were filled with columns of numbers thought to be membership lists which could be read only in conjunction with other lists containing jumbled names.

Police declared they had evidence the Hungarists aimed at a change in the Government by violence. The Hungarist program was known to be pro-German, but authorities said they could not supply direct evidence that money was sent from Berlin to support the movement.

The leader of the Hungarist "Black Corps," the allegedly terrorist section, which was accused of having bombed the Dohany Street synagogue Feb. 3, still was sought. Since the synagogue bombing, in an anti-Jewish outbreak, Budapest has been under martial law.

Curious crowds milled about the Andrassy Street building which was the Hungarist headquarters. Many obviously were Party sympathizers, for occasionally they raised their arms in the Party salute with the greeting "kitartas," meaning "perseverance."

Police tolerated such gestures and even permitted the wearing of the crossed-arrow Party insignia. But every effort to make a more emphatic demonstration was stopped instantly.

Hungarist members of Parliament, Kalaman Hubay and Kalaman Ratz, still were free because they were protected by parliamentary immunity.

President Azaña Goes Into Exile At Swiss Border

PARIS, Feb. 27 (AP)—The French Cabinet today voted unanimously for recognition of the Insurgent Government of Gen. Francisco Franco as the legal Government of Spain.

The French action followed swiftly on the heels of British Prime Minister Chamberlain's announcement to the House of Commons in London that Britain had accorded the Franco regime unconditional recognition as Spain's sovereign Government.

Both actions, taken in concert, had been foreshadowed since Friday when Premier Edouard Daladier won the support of the Chamber of Deputies for recognition of the Spanish Nationalists.

A French Ambassador to Burgos, General Franco's Capital, will be named this week. Senator Léon Bérard, French Emissary to Burgos, has been offered the post but has declined it.

President Lebrun presided at the Cabinet meeting in Elysée Palace. A communiqué after the meeting adjourned said Premier Daladier had reported on negotiations at Burgos between Mr. Bérard and Gen. Count Francisco Gomez Jordana, Insurgent Foreign Minister.

"He also explained accords which were reached in conclusion of negotiations," and which are to be made public immediately, the communiqué said.

Passport Facilities Provided

President Manuel Azaña, chief of Spain's Loyalist Government, left his headquarters in Paris yesterday. He entered voluntary exile at the French village of Collognes-Sous-Salève, on the Swiss Frontier. If this action denotes resignation as President, Señor Azana's constitutional successor will be Diego Martinez Barrio, President of the Spanish Cortes (Parliament).

Were Señor Martinez Barrio in turn to resign, the only requirement for General Franco to fulfill before becoming master of Spain would be to carry out the single proviso of the armistice said to have been reached Feb. 25.

Dispatches from Madrid said several ministers already had left the Republican Capital for the coast. Meanwhile, General Franco supported the fiction of a continuing conflict by occasional shelling of Madrid and light air raids along the coast.

The Negrin Government by decree provided passport facilities for all males between the ages of 17 and 55 who were not mobilized for war. Interpretation of this decree was lacking at Madrid, but here it seemed to fit into the reports of an impending exodus of Government supporters.

With the departure of President Azaña, the Paris Embassy was expected to be turned over to General Franco's envoy, Jose Marie Quinones de Leon.

Other Conferences Planned

Marcelino Pascua y Martinez, Madrid's Envoy to Paris, accompanied President Azaña to Collognes-Sous-Salève, but was expected to return today in time for a conference with Señor Azcarate y Florez, the Ambassador to London, before relinquishing the Embassy. He and his staff have homes in Paris.

Señor Azaña left the Embassy, technically Spanish soil, yesterday, and motored to the Lyons station in Paris. He was escorted by French detectives and 20 members of the Embassy staff.

At the station, however, he was greeted by several hundred Spaniards. He and his party left the train today just before it crossed the border into Switzerland.

Economic Appeasement Set As British-French Goal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 27—Appeasement through economics is the method now in process of development whereby Downing Street and the Quai d'Orsay are seeking to bring Germany back into the fraternity of "satisfied nations."

The French have already signed a new trade agreement with Germany. Now the idea advanced several years ago has been revived, namely that Germany should be able to obtain raw material from French Colonies and pay for them by being given the contracts for new public works schemes in the Colonies which supplied the raw material in question.

The British contribution to economic appeasement policy at present is chiefly in the direction of finding a basis for regulating British and German competition in the various markets. Before Mr. R. S. Hudson, Secretary for Overseas Trade, starts on his tour of eastern and northern capitals next month he hopes to spend three days in Berlin. Mr. T. A. Ashton-Gwatkin, Economic Expert of the British Foreign Office, is now on his way back from Berlin after a week of intensive talks with German experts. He went for three days and stayed seven.

Other Contributions

A delegation from the Federation British Industries also is due in Berlin next month for discussions on the same subject.

Mr. Hudson's tour, seen in the light of the parallel discussions with Germany, is now given wider interpretation than a mere attempt to get increased trade with these countries. Observers see in it a weapon wherewith to spur Germany on to reach an agreement with Britain before Mr. Hudson—taking a leaf out of the book of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former Reichsbank President, in regard to the Balkans—establishes such a commanding lead in external trade in these areas that there is little left for Germany to obtain.

It is understood that one of Britain's chief aims in Berlin is to persuade the German Government to adopt a fixed rate for mark exchange. At present, it is said that nobody except Dr. Schacht really knows how many different kinds of mark there are—values being different not merely for each country, or even for imports and exports to and from those countries, but also for the different commodities that Germany exports.

Thus, when German goods have to face but little foreign competition the mark is valued high. When competition is keen, the mark valuation is low.

What Will Britain Offer?

It is not yet known what the British Government intends to offer Germany in exchange for the virtual stabilization of the mark, though it is believed that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain would go a long way in the direction of arranging a colonial barter agreement on somewhat similar lines to those already described for the French Colonies and mandated territories.

It is considered doubtful, however, how far Germany would go on such a basis. Emphasis in Berlin today is decidedly on the return of the former Colonies and colonies in full sovereignty. It is regarded as significant in this connection that the past few days have been a sudden revival of propaganda on this subject, notably the speech Friday by Franz von Epp, the National Socialist Colonial Policy Chief, in which he declared that the Reich demands a share of the earth's surface commensurate with its population of 80,000,000.

All observers, however, concur in thinking that British public opinion is not yet ready to hand back to Germany any of its colonies while racialism is still rampant in Germany.

Meanwhile there is uncontrovertible evidence that Mr. Chamberlain is determined to do his utmost to find a basis of agreement. He feels that if the German man in the street can be brought to realize that the world's hand is not against him or his mode and standard of life but only against swashbuckling, it will then be extremely hard to get him to go to war.

Poland Asked for Danzig Aims

FREE CITY OF DANZIG, Feb. 27 (AP)—The Danzig Senate sent a demand to Warsaw today that the Polish Government openly disavow agitation for the incorporation of Danzig into Poland.

The protest was given to Vladislav Perkowski, Polish Government representative here. It was the second since Polish students adopted a resolution Feb. 23 for the incorporation of Danzig into Poland.

The resolution was a sequel to the finding by Polish students of a sign in a café reading, "Entrance to dogs and Poles forbidden."

The Senate's protest today was said to have been based largely on a police report of the café incident and an allegation that Polish students themselves had "planted the sign as an excuse to make trouble." There were clashes between Polish and Danzig students today.

[Danzig, formerly German territory, was established as a free city under League of Nations direction after the World War. It adjoins the Polish Corridor, a narrow strip separating Germany's East and West Prussia.]

WARSAW (AP)—The Polish Foreign Office apologized to the German Ambassador, Feb. 25, after students had broken through police lines in an anti-German demonstration.

Two thousand students were in the group which started to tender a friendly welcome to Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, who is visiting here, only to end with a hostile demonstration against Germany, Italy's ally.

The Foreign Office took immediate action, expressing its regrets to the Ambassador and strengthening the police force around the building.

Student definace of Nazi Germany is a result of alleged mistreatment of Poles by Germans at Danzig.

Italy Ousts Swiss Reporters

ROME, Feb. 27 (AP)—Police agents yesterday ordered three Swiss newspaper correspondents to leave Italy by next Sunday.

The three are among the most prominent correspondents in Rome. One is the Rome representative of Le Temps of Paris.

Those ordered to leave are:

Robert J. Hodel, former President of the Foreign Press Association and Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy, correspondent of Neue Zuercher Zeitung of Zurich.

Paul Gentizon of Le Temps of Paris and Gazette de Lausanne, Lausanne newspaper.

Luigi Pedrazzini, correspondent of Gazette Ticinesa, newspaper in the Italian-speaking part of Switzerland.

The new order brings the total of Rome's foreign correspondents expelled since Jan. 1, 1938, to 20. A. E. Guillaume, correspondent of Le Jour of Paris, was ordered to leave last week.

No reason was given to the Swiss correspondents for the action, but they said they attributed it to a recent Italo-Swiss newspaper debate.

Il Giornale d'Italia, Rome newspaper, two weeks ago carried an article criticizing Switzerland on charges of allying herself too closely with the democracies, especially France.

Some small Swiss newspapers were reported to have returned sharp editorial counter-attacks.

Franco's Regime Is Recognized By 35 Governments

Prior to today's developments some 35 governments had accorded some form of recognition to Gen. Francisco Franco's Government in Spain.

Last week the Insurgent Government's Foreign Office issued a list of 19 nations as having accorded it full legal or de jure recognition. These were Guatemala, Salvador, Italy, Germany, Albania, Nicaragua, the Vatican, Japan, Manchukuo, Hungary, Portugal, Turkey, Uruguay, Poland, Estonia, Peru, Lithuania, Switzerland, and Eire.

De facto recognition was granted by 12 countries: Yugoslavia, Great Britain, Greece, Rumania, Czecho-Slovakia, Netherlands, Bulgaria, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, and Belgium.

Yesterday's dispatches add to this list: Egypt, Bolivia, Venezuela, and Egypt.

Today Britain and France gave General Franco de jure recognition.

City College Urged To Teach Trades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Shortage of skilled labor is the fault of industry itself, Edward McIlvain, personnel manager of the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company, declared at a career conference held recently by Temple University.

Industry, he told 150 high school students attending the conference, was "extravagant" in handling skilled labor some years ago. It made no effort to keep its skilled labor during dull periods, he said, and in the depression no effort was made to train mechanics.

"Many manufacturers acted, and no doubt felt," he said, "that industry would never revive, and so what was the use of training skilled workmen."

Mr. McIlvain advocated a free city college to teach skilled trades. Such institutions would absorb "many of our young people who today are all dressed up with educations of various styles and have no place to go," he said.

Jews Pay Reich 'Flight' Taxes

BERLIN, Feb. 27 (AP)—Jews filed into the Central Emigration Office today to complete German legal formalities for leaving the country in the hope that some foreign country would accept them.

Five times as many as police had ordered to appear had reported at the office by noon. A total of 100 daily are being notified to get their papers ready and leave Germany within two weeks.

Leaders of the estimated 160,000 Jews in Berlin must submit each day, beginning today, the names of 100 Jews who can leave within a fortnight. Sufficient names were said to be available to meet the order for the next three or four days, but Jewish authorities held little hope of keeping up the pace thereafter.

Concentration Camps?

There was a concern among Jews that Jewish men who failed to obtain the necessary papers after being ordered to do so would be sent to concentration camps.

Jewish leaders said they told police the 100 a day figure was so high that some could not obtain visas in the allotted two weeks. But they promised to step up emigration as much as possible.

Centralization of hitherto widely scattered offices through which Jews must pass before obtaining their passports greatly facilitated German formalities. But Jews pointed out that this did nothing to speed up the last hurdle—the granting of foreign visas.

Jewish spokesmen pictured the enormous task on their hands by pointing out that last month they were able to arrange for the emigration of only 3,000 Jews from all parts of Germany. The new order would require such a quota from Berlin alone.

Estimates of the number of Jews in Germany vary between 400,000 and 650,000.

Jews had believed that the efforts of George Rublee as Director of the Intergovernmental Refugee Committee over an extended period would be crowned with success.

After Mr. Rublee's departure from Berlin, the belief was general in Jewish circles that Germany would give every Jew ample time to settle his affairs on the assurance of the Refugee Committee that a place would be found for him somehow and somewhere abroad.

Mr. Rublee and two American aides negotiated on the Jewish problem in Berlin from Jan. 10 to Feb. 2.

Subsequently he presented a German plan to the Refugee Committee in London which was understood to include Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's promise of a conditional truce with the Jews.

The committee provisionally accepted the proposal, under which it undertook to try to remove 150,000 young Jews from Germany in the first year of the scheme's operation, and authorized establishment of a private international corporation to finance a five-year emigration plan at a cost of $300,000,000.

The new order appears to upset these calculations.

Berlin Area Target

Jewish representatives insisted that at best it has been possible to obtain regular immigration visas or permits for England, Palestine, and other places only at a rate of 3,000 monthly for all Germany.

So far as could be determined, however, the new order affected only the Berlin area, where thousands of Jews from smaller cities have sought refuge, in hope of escaping the brunt of the anti-Jewish violence by being in a metropolis.

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Boston Amusements—Films, Concerts, Plays

Nadia Boulanger Pauses To Look Over Musical Scene

We are living in a classical age, says French composer and teacher now in the United States on a teaching and conducting tour.

By Winthrop P. Tryon

"We are living in a classical age," said Miss Nadia Boulanger, music educator, who is on an American teaching and conducting tour. "We have lately developed a novel type of music, and we have brought it to some sort of perfection. Now, after attaining success on an original plane, we are pausing and looking back on former levels of experience. As has happened before when new art forms were invented, we are turning around to revive and to reconsider past forms."

At the moment, Miss Boulanger is assisting the faculty of the Longy School of Music in Cambridge as lecturer; but she scarcely resides in the town of visit. Nor does she, when at home, truly dwell in Paris. For in downright, realistic view, she lives nowhere but in Cloudland; and there, when lately sought, she was found. Her remark about re-living some Golden Period of Palestrina or of Bach was without doubt mere academic talk; meaning plenty, yet having little to do with what is on her conscience.

She comes to the United States to teach and to direct concerts; and a more thoroughly proved person in the lines of instruction and of performance is hardly to be met. But the showmanship instinct chiefly possesses her at present. On this trip, she offers music of a rare and special sort, and she brings with her a quartet of singers, Mmes. Perugia and Kédroff, and Messrs. Cuénod and Conrad, who are of the first standing, by European attestation, as artists. She wants to make her programs take hold; in particular, she desires to call attention to works of her sister, Lili Boulanger, a composer whose short but distinguished career closed 20 years ago.

* * *

Speaking of the Boulanger family, it is one of those half private, half public matters that mark the French people. It fights its way from one generation to another entirely on its own resources and under its own impulsion, asking no favors of anybody and yet receiving all the while official recognition of the fullest and most valuable sort. The Boulangers for more than a hundred years have been mixed up with French music and with the Paris Conservatory, and have even got entangled with the Prix de Rome of the Institute.

They remain, however, always the Boulangers; and to all appearances they are like any other collection of fathers and mothers, sons and daughters, aunts, uncles, nephews and nieces to be seen housekeeping and occupation pursuing on the banks of the Seine. They are, nevertheless, a State concern, working out something of importance to the French nation, and to every nation. As they narrow down to Miss Nadia Boulanger, they are doing, or rather have already done, an especial and extraordinary service to America.

Who will tell the number of young people who have gone from the United States to study with Miss Boulanger, either as private students or as members of an organized class? Who will count up the composers in the East and in the West who have learned their craft from her? To take New York, if the men there whom she has taught were called off their job, the town would be, musically, in a considerable way disabled; and many another city would suffer much breakdown in its scheme of musical education with the Boulanger graduates, men and women, left out.

* * *

Now on the question of her teaching Americans to compose, "I try," said she, "to give them the means to work with. But I make no effort to shape their writing. I endeavor to enlarge their vocabulary and to acquaint them with the etymology of the thing. I leave them to themselves when it comes to saying their say. Strict technique is what I hold for, along with individual freedom; about 50-50. What a composer has to express is his own affair, not mine. I view him in relation to his national culture; for first there must be humanity, or nothing worth-while can be spoken. Then a composer must discourse in phraseology and rhetoric peculiar to himself. He must be more, too, than a musician. He must be strong in knowledge of his own country; and if he is not full-grown in that respect at first, he must mature later. Otherwise, he will never be listened to."

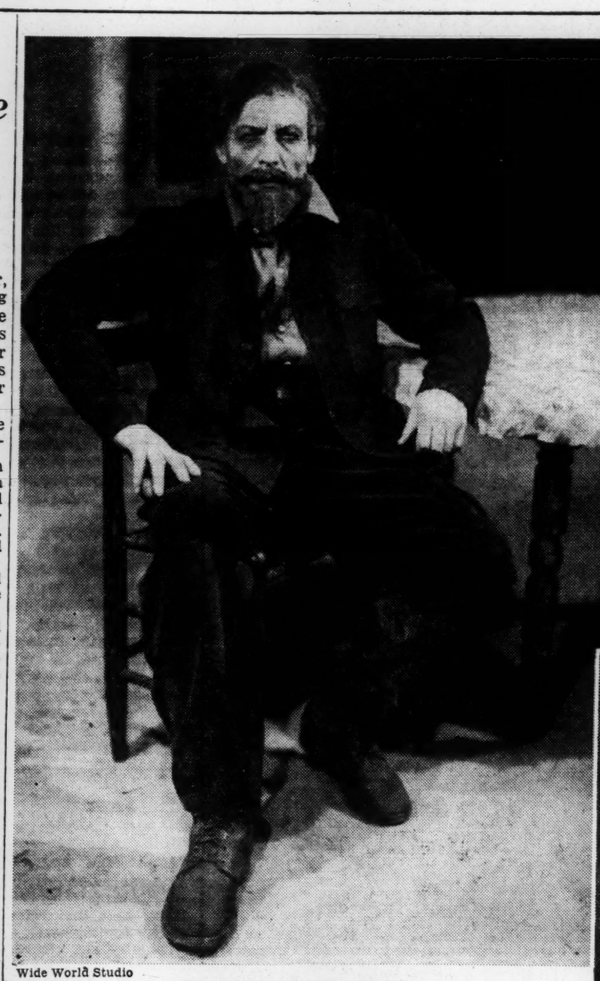
Off the American subject, and making a general observation, she said:

"A composer of any account will look for something new; and having caught sight of it, he will reveal it. He forgets everything else for art."

* * *

Plain to anyone from this comment, Miss Boulanger has little disposition to upset the foundations of music teaching or to push reform. Almost any advanced student, scribbling an examination paper, or any member of a seminar course undergoing a quiz, might make remarks of like import. There is, however, a difference. With the student it would be talk holding nothing in particular but promise for the future; whereas with Miss Boulanger it is talk raised to the top power. For what she says stands not on promise, but on record, of achievement.

Is it to be explained as the Boulanger family's last word in French music? Or, more broadly regarded, is it a consequence of the French feminist movement, which got going in force in the years before the World War, when Miss Boulanger was a Conservatory girl, aiming at the upper honors of the Institute? Women were a new idea then in the study of the higher musical theory. She came off in the final competitions with a second place. Her sister, Lili, whom she is remembering on the tour, won, in 1913, the pinnacle award.



Wide World Studio

Ezio Pinza in 'Louise'
Scheduled for the Boston Opera House on March 21.

Bruno Castagna
In "Falstaff" in the Boston opera prospectus for March 16.

John Charles Thomas
As Athanaël in "Thais," to be given in Boston on March 24.

'Peg of Old Drury'

Peg Woffington was one of the colorful figures of English theatrical history, whose name has been preserved in tradition along with those of Nell Gwyn, Mrs. Bracegirdle, Mrs. Mountfort, and even the renowned Sarah Siddons. "Peg of Old Drury," which brings her to the screen at the Trans-Lux . . . fittingly in an English film . . . is not a strictly accurate account of her carreer. But it is close enough to serve the purpose. Mistress Woffington could scarcely complain of the attractiveness of the manner in which she has been impersonated by Anna Neagle. And though she was a colleague of the great Garrick she might well be pleased to have Sir Cedric Hardwicke to keep her company in her modern surroundings.

In short, "Peg of Old Drury" is one of the better British films, which traces lightly and entertainingly the rise of a poor Irish girl, who went from Dublin to London and became the toast of the town. It is not all romantic narrative. Miss Neagle, who is a capable actress, ventures to set forth one of the light parts that Margaret Woffington might have decorated, and even essays a triumphant debut as Rosalind in "As You Like It." Better still, Sir Cedric adorns the film with brief characterizations as Abel Drugger in Ben Jonson's "The Alchemist," Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice," and Richard III, wrestling with his conscience. The acting may or may not be—in the Garrick style. Who now can say? But it is interesting in itself and it helps to strengthen the illusion of earlier theatrical days.

It is, indeed, the associations which the film is able to suggest that give it flavor. The arrival of Peg in London with the sweetheart whose worthlessness she was soon to discover is less significant than the glimpses of Vauxhall Gardens or the Cheshire Cheese with Dr. Johnson as one of the company. Even in such brief bits as that of the sturdy doorman barring the way to ambitious actresses who wished to see Mr. Garrick, or the sight of the powerful Mr. Rich, manager of the Drury Lane, coddling his brood of cats there is a suggestion of a theatrical era which survives only in legend.

Herbert Wilcox, who was largely responsible for another English film about Nell Gwyn, has directed with skill. Not all of the acting is of equal quality. The professional rivalries, for instance, though they doubtless were founded in fact, seem some overdone. But there are some admirable performances, even in the minor parts, such, for example as Arthur Sinclair and Maire O'Neill as Peg's father and mother. But the film has been kept in balance to throw Miss Neagle and Sir Cedric, as they should be, into the foreground.

E. F. M.

Miss Gordon's Tour in Song

Perhaps you have imagined that there is a vast difference between your own mother, who "shush'd" you when little brother or sister was taking an afternoon nap, and the Indian mother chanting a lullaby to her papoose, or a Czecho-Slovakian mother in gay shawl and apron, crooning to her infant. If so, you are wrong, as Miss Dorothy Gordon proved Saturday afternoon in Jordan Hall, where a large number of us, children all but of very varying ages, has gathered for a little "Journey Around the World in America" under the guidance of Miss Gordon. By the simple expedient of rearranging externals . . . of substituting a gay colored handkerchief of the Italian for that of the big black silk bow of the Alsatian, or covering the French peasant dress with a close fitting Chinese coat, we saw that after all it was the outside that was different and not the person.

In the traditional costume of the American Indian woman, Miss Gordon first introduced a group of Indian songs including the "Song of Greeting," "A Fable," "Rain Song," and "Cradle Song." Her entrance was dramatic, the effect heightened by the use of an authentic rattle, and later by an equally authentic tom-tom. In succession, came songs which had been brought to America from Scotland, Ireland, England, Switzerland, Alsace, France, Czecho-Slovakia, Italy, China, Spain, Portugal, Russia, and Rumania, each item prefaced with a charming explanation in English of the text or import of the song or game. There was also ample opportunity to join with her in such delights as singing the ever enjoyable "Frere Jacques" in its original canonic form . . . only Miss Gordon called it by the less formidable term of "round." One grown-up derived satisfaction from hearing the familiar words sung in French with gusto by a typically American group of youngsters.

It was pleasant also to find her bringing forward in the final group, little nursery songs associated with our Southern States. There was opportunity to whistle, to stamp and to sing. At the close of the program, when the last note had been sounded, the uninitiated might have thought that the vociferous demonstration resembled cat-calls; but Miss Gordon knew better. Eventually, when the youngsters were reluctantly leaving their seats, the curtains parted and there was the artist, ready to meet those who cared to come to the stage. Of course, just about everybody did. A large contribution to the pleasure of the afternoon was made by Adele Buchman as pianoforte accompanist.

G. M. S.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club New Gallery—Exhibition by Manley Butler. Feb. 28-March 11.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of oil paintings by Henry Curtis Ahl. Through March 13.

Boston Conservatory of Music—Wood block prints by Blanche Lazzell. Through March 7.

Goodman—Walker—Modern French and American paintings.

Holman's Print Shop—Washington and Lincoln exhibition through February.

Junior League of Boston—Members' Show. Opening Feb. 27 at 3:30.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.

Twentieth Century Association—Exhibition of paintings by Harold W. Cheney and Earl G. Manning. Through March 16.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5, and Sundays, 2 to 5. Exhibits on Ancient Egypt, Africa, and Asia Minor. Also articles carried in Japanese school bags. Arts and crafts in Scandinavia.

Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9 to 5, except Sundays and legal holidays. Loan exhibition: Graphic Art of the 15th century in Prints and Books. The Art of Walt Disney. Old Master Drawings. Safavid Paintings. Through March 11.

Germanic Museum—Open week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

'Pinocchio' for Copley

A Federal Theater production of "Pinocchio" is announced for the Copley Theater starting Tuesday, April 11. The Boston production will be modeled on that in New York, and will be directed by Josh Binney, who was associated with the New York undertaking. A company of 100 will take part in the entertainment.

Composer, Conductor, Teacher

Globe Press Photo Service

Nadia Boulanger
She will conduct a memorial concert to her sister, Lili Boulanger, at Symphony Hall on March 6.

Independent Gallery Shows

By Dorothy Adlow

The Boston Society of Independent Artists, Inc., is presenting two artists, a painter and sculptor, at The New Gallery, 306 Berkeley Street. Marion Huse lives in Springfield and Peter Paul Abate is a young Bostonian in his fourth year at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts.

In oils, Miss Huse paints scenes of the countryside and mountains. Her landscape is portrayed in an exuberant manner with a pronounced underlying rhythm. Miss Huse thinks in terms of the large design and takes all details such as trees, houses, barns, slopes in stride as her brush swings over large areas. The result is pleasing and inspiriting. So devoted is she to this method that she employs it in her drawings and small oil paintings on paper. There is enough of her work at The New Gallery to show that she is versatile and progressive, and that she works with a truly artistic objective.

Peter Paul Abate is another versatile sculptor of a group in this community recently brought to our attention. Although he is still a student, Mr. Abate shows promising ingenuity, and a true sense of expressive values in plastic form. There are exhibited some conventional decorative figures for a fountain, a stlyized circus horse, some portraits. Most engaging are portrayals made from beach stones picked up on the shore by the sculptor and used for portraits. Herein Mr. Abate was guided by the peculiar shapes of the time-worn, weather-worn stones, and he allowed his design to be modified by irregularities in proportion. The result is ingenious.

* * *

Robert C. Vose Gallery

Virginia Carleton is exhibiting a large selection of water colors at the Robert C. Vose Gallery in Copley Square.

Mrs. Carleton divides her attention between flower portraits and genre scenes. In the former she is more interesting artistically for she has discovered just the appropriate size, distribution of design elements, and color emphasis to suit her purpose. In keeping with many flower limners of today, she enlarges blossoms and depicts them in full view at the height of their blossoming. Here at Vose's are iris, tulips, white carnations, ruffled petunias, yellow calla lillies. Some blossoms come off better than others, especially those which are slightly abstracted and portrayed in abbreviated manner.

Her genre scenes have a pleasant sympathetic or domestic touch. Mrs. Carelton's palette is clean, and her colors washed on definitely so that each brush stroke "tells." She communicates the descriptive idea clearly and with a good sense of reporting. Artistically she reaches higher level in the floral portraits.

* * *

Doll and Richards

Etchings by Marguerite Kirmse are to be seen at Doll and Richards. These are frankly subject pictures dear to the dog-lover. Miss Kirmse has for years made pictures of pets as she has observed them at close hand. Scotties abound, and they are shown in such personified attitudes or playful moments as especially delight their owners.

In another gallery are shown flower pictures drawn and painted by artists who are often seen in solo displays at this gallery.

WATERCOLORS BY
AMORY HOOPER
thru March 4
The Arts
10 Newbury Street, Boston

Opening

Five Kings—At the Colonial. Mercury Theater production under the sponsorship of the Theater Guild. The play combines lines from Henry IV, parts 1 and 2, and Henry V, with excerpts from Holinshed to bridge the gaps. Orsen Welles, who arranged the text will be Falstaff and Burgess Meredith, Prince Hal. Others in the company will be Robert Speaight as Chorus, John Emery as Hotspur, Lora Baxter as Lady Percy, and Morris Ankrum as Henry IV. Curtain at 8 sharp.

Hollywood Seeks to Halt Inroads of Radio Studios

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—It now appears that the movie makers, as well as some of the leading newspapers of the country, have awakened to the inroads radio can make, and is making, into their profits, and are determined to do what they can to stop it.

This may not be particularly the fault of radio. It is taking its talent where it finds it, and developing along any road or path or trail open to it. Some of these roads, it has been decided in Hollywood, are not to the best interests of the movies. On a recent Sunday afternoon there were, by actual count, no less than 17 top ranking movie stars being heard on the radio. This is not an unusual, but a regular, occurrence.

Of course, the Screen Actors Guild doesn't find this employment of its members unpleasant. The freelance actor can greatly increase his movie salary by radio work. Those particularly disturbed at present are the producers, with numbers of stars under contract whom they are unable to keep from appearing on the radio, and with daily letters and telegrams from exhibitors all over the country pouring in with reports that free radio programs, heard in the home, with the biggest star names in pictures on these programs, are killing the business at movie theaters.

Drastic Action Taken

It was inevitable that something should be done about it eventually; and that something, at the moment, is taking two or three drastic forms. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has cancelled its Good News program for Maxwell House Coffee, though it is continuing the program until the first of July. Warner Brothers, on the air with a program of their own for a while, have also withdrawn. Now Twentieth Centruy-Fox, in the person of Darryl Zanuck, has pulled Tyrone Power from one program, and is trying to rearrange Alice Faye's contract so that it can take her from another. All future contracts signed with young stars whose popularlity may be double-barrelled, will be signed, you may be sure, with clauses making their radio activity a very minor part of their professional working day.

There does seem to be some justice in all this. Radio has developed very little talent for the movies. Jack Benny, Bob Hope, Bob Burns, and some others, have come to the movies from radio, but still rely on radio for their chief popularity; while many movie stars, made such by motion pictures, have become radio favorites. It may fairly be said that both Edgar Bergen and Bing Crosby also tried radio before they came to the movies; but in maintaining a decided superiority in both mediums, they are exceptional. Most stars are predominantly popular in one medium or the other.

Outcome Uncertain

Of course, the efforts of the movie bosses to keep their stars off the radio may not be as successful as they hope they will be. The stage and vaudeville, in an earlier day, tried on occasion to keep their players out of the movies, which were making inroads into their very slim profits, and they failed. The movies, in their turn, may have to suffer some of the same decimation of their ranks. The radio companies, recognizing Hollywood as one of the greatest talent centers, have recently opened two very elaborate broadcasting stations here, and are by no means remaining idle. A new program called the Circle, has recently obtained the services of Ronald Colman, Cary Grant, and Basil Rathbone, while De Mille, with the Lux Theater, Conrad Nagel with the Silver Theater, the Jolson and Crosby and Cantor and Benny programs all use movie talent in addition to the name stars. Benchley, and Bergen and McCarthy, head other large programs from here.

It may be that the present radio programs using movie stars will go the way of the earlier programs using movie commentators, for of these only Jimmy Fidler seems to have any wide influence today, though there were once almost a dozen of them on the national networks. Radio's own programs, developed by itself—such as Information Please, quiz programs, novelty programs, broadcasting of symphony orchestras, etc.—are nearly always superior to those using movie stars, anyway. Perhaps Radio will find it profitable in the end to let the movie makers have their stars back, and concentrate on developing their own talent.

Return of Barthelmess

The return of Richard Barthelmess to the screen in Columbia's "Plane Number 4." should point a way for other stars of the screen who find themselves no longer maintaining their old popularity as stars, but wish to continue in the only profession they know. Barthelmess' career, perhaps, has been the longest and most profitable of any of those now in pictures. His earlier films, "Broken Blossoms," "Way Down East," "Tol'able David," gave him a place which has hardly been excelled When sound came he made the jump, and in "Dawn Patrol," and "The Last Flight," made two pictures almost as memorable as his earlier high marks.

After that he was tried in more or less innocuous pictures by the Warner Brothers, and found little to his liking. Instead of leaving the company, as his friend, William Powell, did for the same reason, he chose to leave the movie business, and announced his retirement. He tried a couple of stage plays after that in New York, "Small Miracle" and "The Postman Always Rings Twice"; but movies were his trade, and he found the stage little to his liking.

Wise to movie changes, he does not seek to become a star again, but will content himself with good character parts into which he can fit—and which he thinks offer him greater opportunities, anyway, than the cut-and-dried leading man roles which most stars play. It was these which led him to leave pictures, he thinks. After all, nearly all his successful roles, even when he was a star, were strong character parts.

Concert Calendar

Hotel Vendome—Concert by The Litwin Trio. George Millrood, violinist; Arthur Winograd, cellist, and Leo Litwin, pianist. 8:30. Feb. 27.

Germanic Museum, Harvard University—Last organ recital in the series by E. Power Biggs, assisted by fourteen members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Bernard Zighera. 8:15. Feb. 27.

Jordan Hall — Violin-piano sonata program by Adolf Busch and Rudolf Serkin. 8:30. Feb. 28.

Longy School of Music—Concert by Eunice Crocker, pianist, assisted by members of the chamber music classes of Yves Chardon. 8:15. Feb. 28.

Jordan Hall—Last in the series of concerts by the Zighera Chamber Orchestra. Bernard Zighera, conductor. Amparo Iturbi, piano soloist. 8:30. March 1.

Jordan Hall—Recital by Robert Kitain, Russian violinist. 8:30. March 2.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Zlatko, Baloković, violin soloist. 2:30. March 3.

Jordan Hall—Concert by Emma Otero, soprano. Frank La Forge at the piano. 8:30. March 3.

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Zlatko Balokovic, violin soloist. 8:15. March 4.

Sanders Theater—Last in the series of Saturday Morning Junior Concerts. 10:30 a. m. March 4.

Symphony Hall—Concert by Josef Hofmann, pianist. 3:30. March 5.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

RAYMOND MASSEY in ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45 St. Clr. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:35. Orch. $3.30; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10.

Seats on sale at Box Office for all performances
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA CO. from London GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
LAST 2 WEEKS
Tues., "COX AND BOX" and "H. M. S. PINAFORE"; Wed., "THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD"; Thurs., "THE GONDOLIERS"; Fri., "THE MIKADO."
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. W. of 8 Ave. Clr. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15

"THE SEASON'S UNCHALLENGED SMASH HIT."—N. Y. Times.
HELLZAPOPPIN
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evgs. 8:30
Evgs. $1.10-$3.30, ex. Sat., hol. eves and hols. Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., $1.10 to $2.20

"Must bring us all to our feet cheering."—Watts, Herald Trib.
MAURICE EVANS presents
HENRY IV (Part I)
MAURICE EVANS as FALSTAFF
Mady CHRISTIANS • Henry EDWARDS
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44 St. Lac. 4-4664
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WALTER HUSTON in the Musical Hit
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY Cast and Chorus of 50
By MAXWELL ANDERSON and KURT WEILL
46th St. Theatre, W. of B'way. Clr. 6-6075
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ETHEL WATERS in MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
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ONE FOR THE MONEY
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TALLULAH BANKHEAD in THE LITTLE FOXES
Lillian Hellman's New Dramatic Triumph
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"WIFE, HUSBAND and FRIEND"
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Any Day Any Seat 25c 1 to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Av. 50th St.

The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing on this page of the Monitor each day serves as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

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THE LITTLE PRINCESS
RICHARD GREENE • ANITA LOUISE
CO-FEATURE
CHARLIE CHAN with SIDNEY TOLER
in "HONOLULU"
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Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL Wed. Eve., Mar. 1, 8:30
Zighera Chamber Orchestra
(30 Boston Symphony Orch. Members)
Conducted by BERNARD ZIGHERA
—Soloist—
Amparo Iturbi, pianist
Tickets at Box Office—55c to $2.75

André Maurois
will lecture on
"French Wit and English Humor"
(In English)
SYMPHONY HALL, BOSTON
Tuesday Evening, March 7th, at 8:30 o'Clock
The tickets will be
$3.00-$2.50-$2.00-$1.50-$1.00-50c

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—Unusual Pictures—2
NORMA SHEARER • CLARK GABLE
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"PEG OF OLD DRURY"
"March of Time," Robt. Benchley and a Complete Newsreel Program
20c till 1; 30c till 5; 10c till closing

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JOHN GOLDEN presents
Gertrude LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD
with PAUL McGRATH by RACHEL CROTHERS
Evgs. 55c-$2.75, Mats. 55c-$2.20

The Home Forum

The Library of Congress

MR. MAPLOONY had so many pet names for it that I should never have known what he was talking about if I hadn't early realized that they all referred to his favorite destination. "I'm going over to Dr. Putnam's," he'd say, or "Meet me at the Club," or "I'm on my way to the Attic. Join me?"

He usually called it the Attic, and with some reason although most of his rummaging took place in the basement. To me it was just a library, larger than most, better run, and with more privileges accorded a stranger than he could expect from the rule-ridden librarians of smaller places. But to Mr. Maploony it was actually homey, an inexhaustible source of treasure.

He was forever digging up things to show me, astounding things which one never associated with a library. Richard Wagner's own Stradivarius, for instance. Or the letters of Whistler's mother. Or Chinese maps. Or the plans for early American dwellings.

"Let's go hillbilly," he'd suggest when he noticed that I was reaching my saturation point. "I feel like a little jooking." Then I would learn that jooking was a rhythm played by a Negro on a guitar which took one miraculously into a faraway corner of our time and country. Down in that illimitable basement, they'd play for us the folk songs of America, which devoted members of the staff had recorded on aluminum discs, and we'd live a while with cowboys and in front of Indian tepees, with Creoles by the bayou or Negroes on the levee. My friend was entranced by the sad songs of the convict labor gangs in the South, or by the chanteys and spirituals of St. Simons Island.

* * *

THE LIBRARY WAS indeed Mr. Maploony's club and he needed no other. It was probably the one club in the world where the staff were specialists, the cream of the intelligentsia, and responsive to enthusiasm instead of tips. My friend had a good deal of the jackdaw in him, too. He liked collecting and the idea of piling up. Nothing would have pleased him more than to have unearthed Vol. 1, No. 1 of Ed Wheeler's *Deadwood Dick* in some Wyoming shanty and to have flown with it in his beak to the Rare Book room and laid it at the curator's feet. He showed me that particular item with a delight that said as much.

Being a good American, my friend was exhilarated by numbers. The day the Library's collection of books passed the 5,000,000 mark, he wanted to celebrate as if he'd had some personal good fortune. He was as charmed by the new Annex as if it had been presented to him, and not because it was a handsome edifice of white Georgia marble—Washingtonians expect these things—but because the capacity of the bookstacks provided for 10,000,000 additional volumes. I'm sure he secretly wanted the authors of America to write faster. When he expatiated on the 172 cubicles for study, I could see him picturing himself in each one, filling out slips for books unprocurable elsewhere, gloating with that acquisitive rapture of the born bibliophile over something which we would never use. I think there was another American element in his pleasure, too—the effect of bank-vault and natural scientist's laboratory combined which seemed to lend a dustless efficiency to his imaginary pursuit of culture.

I never actually caught him clocking the attendants who unearthed his books. But I could tell when he said, "Thanks, Jim," or "You got that very quickly, Harry," that he was proud of their abnormal speed. I had unfortunately told him of some of my efforts to get books from European libraries. I say "unfortunately" because a brake on his enthusiasm for the place was needed rather than encouragement. He never ceased to remind me of the library in one of the Continent's great capitals where the books are kept tied up in neat bundles. To want to hold one in your hands is considered, by the librarians, a breach of taste. To locate it is a good morning's work.

* * *

"YOU SHOULD APPRECIATE this place even more than I do," he said to me one evening when I was more than ready to go.

"Why? Because they consent to receive two copies of each of my books?"

"Receive and keep, in perpetuity. On these shelves you are immortal. And you know how short a step it is from the date of publication to the ash-heap."

"I never was much interested in mausoleums," I said, rather ungraciously, for it does give one a pleasant feeling to know that one's work is to be preserved at all.

"But how many of your friends will have a mausoleum that cost $18,756,500?" he exclaimed.

When it became necessary to divert his enthusiasm otherwhere, my strategy was to complain of the architecture, since there was nothing in the service that a critic could get his claw into. And even this smelled slightly of disloyalty because of an incident in my youth. A man probably remembers always his first trip. My apronstring-cutting journey had been to Washington with some schoolmates. I recall the excitement of being (somewhat) on my own at last, the grandeur of the (probably second-rate) hotel, the darting handshake of President Teddy. But the great, the stupendous impression was made by our evening visit to the Congressional Library.

Perhaps this was because I had never been subjected to such a surfeit of ornamentation. My Quaker taste must have been overwhelmed by such an explosion of worldly flamboyance which I mistook for splendor. At any rate, I imagined that I had experienced the ultimate in grandeur. The palaces of Europe, I fancied, must look a little drab beside this masterpiece. The lavish lighting, the platoons of symbolic paintings, the forests of statues, the witches' cauldron of color, the maze of corridors and avalanches of stairs, these were enough to jar the common sense of a youth whose experience in the unsightly had progressed no farther than the Mansard roof and Philadelphia's City Hall.

Well, I forgive my adolescent self, never an impossible task; but it is more difficult to forgive the man who brought the French Renaissance to 2nd and B Streets, S. E., added a few effects from the mosques of Syria, and imagined he had created a sympathetic home for books. And when Mr. Maploony seemed too happy in it, I mutely drew his attention to that squat green dome, to any of the odd assortment of busts, to the sea nymphs, to the multicolored floors, to the endless array of cliches in stone and paint. My resources for damping his ardor were inexhaustible. Mostly he would exclaim, "Well, what do you want to do?" Then we left. But if he really was intent on tracking down some new find of which he had heard—and they are always exhuming some extraordinary pamphlet or chart or great man's correspondence from the store of still unclassified manuscripts in the basement—then I'd go to the Periodical Room. There is contemporary America, 316 newspapers of it, 1,500 magazines of it. The Library takes 10,000 periodicals.

* * *

EVERYONE CRAVES PERMANENCE, and in this great Library one has its symbol. Barring catastrophe, the riches of our history and our literature will be amassed for the country's inspiration while the generations flow by.

The growth of the institution shows what promise is in store. In 1802 the first catalogue listed 964 books and 9 maps. The shelves were in a room in the Capitol. In 1814 the number had tripled, only to be cut almost to nothing when the British fired the Capitol. Thomas Jefferson offered his library of 6700 volumes to the Government at cost, and by 1851 the collection had increased to 55,000 volumes, again to be nearly destroyed by fire.

Finally, after the Smithsonian had transferred 40,000 publications on natural science to the Library and a generation of bickering over new premises and costs had ended in agreement, the present Library was open in 1897 and Dr. Herbert Putnam called from the Boston Public Library to take charge.

From that day the great era of expansion began. A Fund Board was created to handle private gifts of endowment. Music was invited in. The Library now goes on the air when great artists come to town. They play on Antonio Stradivari's instruments, given to the Library by Mrs. Matthew John Whittall, in a beautiful concert hall constructed in a wing by the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation.

The Library is no longer a mere repository for books, though as such it is the greatest and best-equipped in the world. It is a hive of experts engaged in the services of culture, and the American nation is more and more the beneficiary. Mr. Maploony's instinct in haunting the place is quite sound.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays

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"JACQUOT": *A Portrait in Bronze by Charles Despiau*

CHARLES DESPIAU is one of the most eminent sculptors of our time. Born in France in 1874, his sculpture was first shown at the Salon of 1898. Rodin later discovered his ability and invited him to be his collaborator. Despiau was too individual to come under the dominating influence of such a forceful artist as Rodin.

Despiau's sculptures show a tendency among modern artists toward stabilization. In his medium, artists have plunged to great extremes. They have gone so far as to deny the actual shape and measurement of human and animal and bird forms. In the name of abstraction they have done odd things, sometimes confusing, sometimes imaginatively stimulating. Some sculptors have looked for inspiration to the ancient Assyrians, to the early Mayans, to Etruscans, Egyptians, or early Christians. Most of all, they have tried to depart from the immediate traditions and schooling to which they are subject.

Charles Despiau is often bracketed with another French contemporary, Aristide Maillol, for both have maintained an even keel in the stormy waters of contemporary artistic effort. If we seek an affinity with any sculptural forebears, we may discern the mood and composure of the Gothic stone cutters, or the Greek carvers who preceded the Golden Age. Despiau is a sculptor who prefers to imply an emotion rather than express it. He leans toward the orderly and symmetrical pattern, emphasizing those factors of design which promote repose and a sense of control.

In this portrait of Jacquot, we observe that the sculptor holds to an ostensible symmetry. The eyes look straight ahead, the nose lies within the central axis, the lips are even. And yet, there are little differences, slight variations in the hair line, in the shapes of the eyes, in the contour of the jaw, enough to promote a sense of vitality and to preclude geometric rigidity. The material, bronze, permits subtleties of variation in the modeling.

First Robin

The old snow lay on the fields, a crumpled page
written with the tunnels of mice. The broken tunnels
left something half unsaid for the man to guess,
now there was time to play at guessing games.
For the farm asked much and often of him in summer.
Then he felt torn apart by his hundred acres
as though they would have him spread out to cover them all
and feed the thin soil with his leanness.
But now he found time to read, over and over,
the signature of winter scrawled on the blotter of snow,
over and over, its name and little else
as a boy writes his name for lack of a better task.
Persistence has faults, he said to himself, and stopped,
cut off from the woods by the wire of his pasture fence.
The clouds, the inert woods, the brook locked up with ice,
had nothing to say, but the fence wire suddenly quivered
and the first robin teetered near on the pulsing wire.
The robin was silent but his breast was a glowing note,
and his wary eye was bright, and the wire sang,
and the book of the year fell open at page one.

LOUIS STODDARD

Honesty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOST people agree that "honesty is the best policy." However, there are still many who think of honesty only as a policy and not as a permanent characteristic. These individuals are honest only when it seems expedient, and this questionable attitude apparently satisfies them.

On page 453 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we read: "Honesty is spiritual power. Dishonesty is human weakness, which forfeits divine help." So to be honest merely because it is good policy is far from understanding honesty to be a reflection of divine Principle. When one has gained this true concept of integrity, one's honesty never wavers; it is unchangeable and permanent. One who is really honest is not subject to the whims of mortal mind, but is steadfast when tempted. In Proverbs (1:10) we read, "If sinners entice thee, consent thou not." This is the endeavor of the truly honest individual.

Divine Principle is God, Spirit, Mind, the only cause or creator. The Principle of divine being is God, absolute, unerring, and unchanging. Therefore, man, as the reflection of Principle, can manifest only absolute, unerring, and unchanging honesty.

A successful demonstration of supply sometimes depends to a great extent on one's understanding and demonstration of unwavering honesty. A student of Christian Science had incurred a financial obligation, which, despite his efforts to reduce it, had gradually grown larger. His regular income never seemed adequate to permit him substantially to reduce the obligation. A friend called his attention to the fact that he owned negotiable securities, a few of which could be sold to meet the debt. This suggestion did not meet with much favor, since the securities had been held as savings which should not be drawn upon. After pondering the matter for some time the student saw that he was not living up to the injunction, "Owe no man any thing, but to love one another" (Romans 13:8). When the obligation had been undertaken it had been with the assumption that it would be met punctually, and this had not been done.

Sufficient securities were then sold to meet the need. Within two months, a temporary means of earning opened up which more than replaced the securities that had been sold; and a month later his regular income was substantially increased. Thus was proved the fact that the higher sense of probity which he had expressed was superior to the policy of honesty he had formerly entertained.

When we understand that God pours forth unceasingly of His spiritual abundance, thought is receptive to the spiritual ideas which supply human needs. Seeking supply through a better understanding of God helps us to overcome fear and worry, and the temptation to delay making the right use of that which we already have.

Faith in God, instead of a desire for selfish gain or the indulgence of human will, then motivates our acts. Right motives are necessary to the success of any endeavor. As purer motives take ascendancy in our thought, they are reflected in nobler actions. This improvement in thought determines our outward experience. As consciousness approaches perfection, or the reflection of perfect Principle, so will our experience become harmonious, and worry, lack, and fear will be eliminated.

As we understand God better, we gain a clearer perception of the completeness and perfection of His reflection, man. In this completeness and perfection man lacks nothing, because he is forever reflecting God's allness. If there seems to be any sense of lack, it is attributable to an erroneous concept of creation. A correct understanding of creation teaches us that He created all, and that it was and is good. The illusion that there is a power besides God, good, is the basis of all belief in lack. Lack is, therefore, unreal because it is not of God. That which is unreal is nothing. It is not a part of spiritual creation, but illusion. Man, being the reflection of God, or Mind, includes all right ideas, and this understanding will supply all our human needs.

In Science and Health (p. 262) we find this statement: "Consecration to good does not lessen man's dependence on God, but heightens it." The admonition to turn our thoughts from material things to spiritual truths appears many times in the Bible. We are sometimes tempted to think that if our environment could be changed, if our position were different, if our responsibilities were less, the problem of honesty would be an easier one. What is needed is to make honest use of our time, our efforts, even our material possessions. Then as we follow the admonition in Matthew (6:33), "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness," our supply will unfold for us.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish)

February Garden

PANSIES and daffodils laughing under two little guava trees. A song sparrow balancing on the side of a diminutive silver boat that rides the ripples of a bird bath. Leafless design of a flowering quince with airy red blossoms close to bare stems. Pale pink camellias by the gate. Golden fruit and glistening leaves of a kumquat bush rivaling paler but larger limequats across the way. In a remote corner a stout old persimmon tree, gray and bare, with a million twisted twigs spreading and pointing in every direction. Patches of color here and there—a rose, a daisy, a lily.

The February garden is clipped and trim—made ready for a brilliant spring opening.

עהרליכקיט

זו איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבען נעשריבענעם ארטיקעל וועלכע קריסטשען סיענס

דער גרעסטער טייל מענשען שפּירען איין, אז עהרליכקיט איז די בעסטע לעבענס-פּאליטיק. עס איז דאך אבער, פילע מענשען וועלכע בעטראכטען עהרליכקיט נאר אלס א לעבענס-פּאליטיק, און נישט אלס א דויערדיגע אמעריקע מעלה. דיזע אינדיווידועלען זיינען עהרליך נאר ווען עס לייגענט זיך זיי. און זיינען וואהרשיינליך צופרידען מיט אזא צוויי־פּעלהאפטיגער פּיהרונג.

אויפן זייט 453 פון „וויסענשאפט און געזונט מיט „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. א שליסעל צו די היילינג שריפטען" פון מערי בייקער עדדי. לויטען „עהרליכקיט איז גייסטיגע קראפט. אונעהרליכקיט איז מענשליכע שוואכקיט. וועלכע צווינגט דעם מענשען זיך אפצוקוקהרען פון דער עמעליכער הילף." דער וועלכער איז נאר עהרליך, וויל ער גלויבט אז עס איז נאר א לעבענס־פּיהרונג, נעהמט וועהניג אין אכצעראכט, אז עהרליכקיט איז דער אפּשפּיגלונג פון דעם עמעליכען פּרינציפּ, דער אבער. וועלכער בעגרייפט ווירקליך דיזען פאקט בלייבט עהרליך צו אלע ציימען, און איז קיין מאל נים אונטערווארפען צו די קאפּריזען פון דעם מסתרבלינען נעדאנק. נאר בלייבט עפּעס אין געהיילט ווען עד וועדט עפּעראיס. אין דעם ספר משלי (א:10) לעזען מיר. „וועז זינדער וועלען דיך וועלען אינריידען זו עפּעס וועקט שלעכט עס, הער זיך נים צו צו זיי." און דער אמתיקער עהרליכער מענש הערט זיך מאקע נים צו צו זיי.

דאס געמליבע פּרינציפּ איז, נאם, דער עמעליכער גייסט. דאס היילינג עמיפּאט, די אויסגיבינג גרונד־אורזאכע, אדער בעשעפער. דאס פּרינציפּ פון עמעליכען עקזיסטענץ איז נאם, אבסאלוט, אונפּעהלבאר. און אונפערנעדראבר. דער מענש אלס דער אפּשפּיגלונג פון דעם עמעליכען פּרינציפּ, מוז דעריבער אויס־דריקען נאר אבסאלוט, אונפּעהלבארע, און שאנד־האפטיגע עהרליכקיט.

סאקסעס אין ביזנעס, אזוי גוט ווי אין פּרענס, ווערדעט זיך אפט מאל אויף דעם מענשענס פערשטאנד און פּעהיגקיטס אויסצודרייקען שטאנדהאפטיגע עהרליכקיט. א שטודענט פון קריסטשען סייענס (די קריסטליכע וויסענשאפט) האט עקזאמט א חוב, וואס האט זיך ביסלאך וווינ פערגרעסערט, מראק זיין פער־לאנג דיזען חוב צו פערקלענערען. זיינער א פרייונד האט איהם דערמאהנט, אז ער פערמאג אויסצוגיב. לען וואס מען קען פערקויפען, און וואס וועט איהם געבען די גילטיגקייטען צו בעצאהלען זיין חוב. פון ערשטען האט ער זיך נים צוועלט צוהערען צו זיין פרוינדס עצה, ווייל ער האט גוועוסט, אז דיזע וועקס־לען זיינען געווען אפּגעשפּארט פאר צוקינפטיגע צוויי־כען. און אז ער מאר זיי דערויבער נים אריינהרען אבער זיין פרוינדס עצה איז עבליבען אויפגעקריצט אין זיין געדאנק, און וואס מעהרער ער האט געטראכט פון איהר, אלץ מעהרער ער דערקענט, אז ער האט פערפעהלט צו פאלגען דעם ביבליישען בעפעהל, „וועז לעזט זיך, „זייט קוינעם נאר נים שולדיג, אויסער אויבער דעם אנדערען צו ליבען" (רוימער יג:8) ער האט גוועוסט, אז וועז ער האט אנגענומען דיזען חוב, האט ער צוגעזאגט, אז ער וועט איהם אין גיבען בעצאהלען: אבער פאס האט ער נים עפּפּאהן.

ענדליך האט ער אויסגינג פון דיזע וועקסלען פער־קויפט, און בעצאהלט זיין חוב. צוויי מאנאטען שפּע־טער האט ער געקראגען א גרעסערען צו פערדינען א סומע עקסטרא גלט, וועלכע איז גוועון מעהר ווי זיין חוב נאך בעצאהלט. און אויסער דעם, אין נאך א מאנאט קרום, האט מען פערגרעסערט זיין עהאלט. און אזוי איז דער פאקט „בעשטעטיגט גוועארען, אז זיין העכערער געזיהל פון ארעמסליכקיט, וועלכער ער האט אויסגעדריקט אין דיזען פאל, איז גוועון: שוואכר גרעסער פון זיין אמאליגער בעגריף פון עהרליכקיט.

וען מיר קומען צום פערשטאנד, אז נאם זיינקט אונז זיין גייסטיגן רייכטונג אהן א שיר, וערט אונ־זער גדאנק בערייטווילינ אנצונעהמען די גייסטיגע אידעען וועלכע ערפילען די נויטיגן פון דעד מענש־היים. דער וועלכער זוכט זיין פרנסה דורך א העכערען פערשטאנד פון דער נאמהיים וועדט בעפעהיגט בייצוי־קומען מורא און דאגה, און דעם נסיון צו פערנאכ־לעסיגען זיין געלעגענהיים אויסצונוצען. אויף א ריכטיגען און אמתין שמייגער. דיזע זאכען וועלכע ער האט שוין צו דער האנט.

גלייך וויי מיר וועלען קומען צו אזא גיסטיגען פערשטאנד וועט אונזער גלויבען אין נאם אויסבייטען אונזערע אויסגענוציגע לוסטען און פערלאנגען אין בעגיסטערען אונזער אלע מהאשען און האנדלונגען. רעכטע און גוטע מאשוועון זיינען נויטיג צו דער מאקסים פון יעדער אונטערנעהמונג און שרעקונג. וועז רייניגט מאשוועון פערנעהמען דעם פלאץ פון דיינגען אין דער אידעשער שפּראך. זאל שרייבען און מא־כען זיין פערלאנג בעמאנט צו דער קריסטשען סיענס פאבלישונג מאסייעטי. באסטאן, מעסאטשוועטס. י.ס.א.

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The Patroon of Albany Takes a Journey to the New York of 1751

NOTWITHSTANDING this, I did not fail to betray an interest in what was to come next, by my countenance. As for my father, he did not hesitate about asking an explanation.

"The news came in this morning, by a fast-sailing sloop, that the Patroon of Albany is on his way to New York, in his coach-and-four, and with two outriders, and that he may be expected to reach town in the course of to-morrow. Several of my acquaintances have consented to let their children go out a little way into the country, to see him come in; and as for the blacks, you know, it is just as well to give them *permission* to be of the party, as half of them would otherwise go without asking it."

"This will be a capital opportunity to let Corny see a little of the world," cried my father, "and I would not have him miss it on any account. Besides, it is useful to teach young people early the profitable lesson of honoring their superiors and seniors."

"In that sense it may do," growled my uncle, who, though so much of a latitudinarian in his political opinions, never failed to inculcate all useful and necessary maxims for private life; the Patroon of Albany being one of the most respectable and affluent of all our gentry. "I have no objection to Corny's going to see that sight; and I hope, my dear, you will let both Pompey and Cæsar be of the party. It won't hurt the fellows to see the manner in which the Patroon has his carriage kept and horses groomed."

Pompey and Cæsar were of the party, though the latter did not join us until Pompey had taken me all round the town, to see the principal sights; it being understood that the Patroon had slept at Kingsbridge, and would not be likely to reach town until near noon. New York was certainly not the place, in 1751, it is to-day; nevertheless, it was a large and important town. . . .

The old town residence of Stephen de Lancy, which stood at the head of Broadway, just above Trinity, had been converted into a tavern, and we did not know but the Patroon might choose to alight there, as it was then the principal inn of the town; still, most people preferred Queen Street; and the new City Tavern was so much out of the way, that strangers in particular were not fond of frequenting it. Cæsar came up, much out of breath, just as we got into the country. . . .

We were not altogether children and blacks who were out on the Bowery road that day—many tradesmen were among us, the leathern aprons making a goodly parade on the occasion. I saw one or two persons wearing swords, hovering round, in the lanes and in the woods—proof that even gentlemen had some desire to see so great a person as the Patroon of Albany pass. I shall not stop to say much of the *transit* of the *Patroon*. He came by about noon, as was expected, and in his coach-and-four, with two outriders, coachman, etc., in liveries, as is usual in the families of the gentry, and with a team of heavy, black, Dutch-looking horses, that I remember Cæsar pronounced to be of the true Flemish breed. The Patroon himself was a sightly, well-dressed gentleman, wearing a scarlet coat, flowing wig, and cocked hat; and I observed that the handle of his sword was of solid silver. But my father wore a sword with a solid silver handle, too, a present from my grandfather when the former first entered the army. He bowed to the salutations he received in passing, and I thought all the spectators were pleased with the noble sight of seeing such an equipage pass into the town. Such a sight does not occur every day in the colonies, and I felt exceedingly happy that it had been my privilege to witness it.—From "Satanstoe," by J. FENIMORE COOPER.

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 15-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1939

Canned Hay Is Urged To Save Crops

Research chemist points way to prevent losses from rainy weather and other conditions.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

"Make hay while the rain falls," and harvest a crop that will lure cattle away from the usual dry type, says Arthur D. Little, Inc., research chemists and engineers. Hay, the most important feed for cattle and horses, has always been an uncertain crop. When rainy weather prevents drying, heavy looses result. Dry hay in storage presents a fire hazard and storage costs. The procedure, invented by chemist A. I. Vertanen, consists of adding phosphoric acid and storing the hay in a silo. The method does three things: it preserves the hay, increases the phosphorus content of the feed and it enhances the fertilizing value of the material returned to the land.

♪ ♪ ♪

Snow . . . that fluffy, white, substance that creates pleasure for winter sportsmen while tying up traffic on the highways, carries its paradoxical pranks into the railroad field by putting snow train dollars into railroad treasuries only to extract 10 times that much in appropriations to keep the tracks clear.

At any rate, that is the reason Boston and Maine Railroad officials gave today that the public need not have wasted its sympathies upon the railroads when snow trains were cancelled this winter because there was no snow. Every time it snows, the passenger income on snow trains increases, but so do the costs of snow removal which are figured at 10 times snow train revenues.

In 1938, a normal snow year in New England, the Boston and Maine collected about $32,000 from ski enthusiasts traveling north. But the cost to keep all its tracks open that winter was $320,678.

In 1937, snow removal costs were figured at $122,400. But without snow, the snow trains brought in only about $12,000.

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Despite popular belief, the woods are full of green things even now. Colorful against the snow are the clumps of Christmas ferns, dark green leaves of checkerberry, or wintergreen with red berries—providing the partridge and bob-white haven't gotten them all, and the club mosses, descendants of great trees which once grew in tropical swamps of the coniferous period. Say officials of the New England Museum of Natural History, "true mosses, though plants without flowers, are fascinating to study. They are much lower in the evolutionary scale than flowering plants, and a small pocket lens will disclose their many flat cells edge to edge."

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There was a time when a Harvard man was known by his haircut. The convenient, if somewhat barbarous, student hair styling was variously known as the crew-cut, the convict-cut, the student-shave. This close-cut hair-do flourished and soon came to typify students of the university. Now the end is in sight. "The freshmen are letting their hair grow," was the consensus of the barbershop men around Harvard Square when interviewed recently.

"Crew cuts are gradually going out," reported one barber who has shorn Harvard heads for 20 years. "About seven years ago the boys began to wear their hair for comfort instead of looks. The girls are beginning to put the pressure on the crew-cuts now."

♪ ♪ ♪

"Because it is," didn't satisfy a woman from Lynn who called up the City Desk last week to repeat a question she had asked her jeweler, "Why is an amethyst purple?" The answer is, an amethyst is quartz colored purple by manganese.

♪ ♪ ♪

Over at Harvard, after each snowfall and freezing spell, the University Maintenance Department sprinkles tons of sand on its miles of sidewalks, lest preoccupied professors and hurrying students lose traction—or perhaps their equilibrium. Time was when sand scattered thus prodigally was a total loss but no more. These are days of economy. Ever since the recent thaw which precipitated a residue of grit, squads of brush and shovel men are painstakingly sweeping up the sand and shoveling it into trucks to be hauled back to the University's sand pits for use in the next snowfall.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Make America Safe for Differences" and "Co-operation Without Compromise" are the two slogans of the Quincy Round Table group which held its third annual Brotherhood Day Meeting in the Quincy Senior High School auditorium last night. The large number of people who attended, evidenced the growing public concern that the United States shall continue to set an example of individual freedom of thought and action. A Jewish rabbi, Protestant clergyman and Roman Catholic priest were the speakers.

♪ ♪ ♪

Giant Omelette—There might well have been distressed clucking among the hen population of Massachusetts the other day if the chickens could have seen a remarkable spectacle on the Newburyport Turnpike. It was probably the largest uncooked omelette in the history of Commonwealth that resulted from the collision between an automobile and an egg truck. The truck overturned and the 75,888 eggs aboard it were scrambled on the highway.

Boston's 'Overseers' in Action

By a Staff Photographer

Seen at a City Council Meeting

Top—City Council in executive session. Second row: Left—"Ned" Harden, City Council stenographer for over 50 years; right—George A. Murray, President of the City Council. Third row—City Councilor John I. Fitzgerald (right) makes a suggestion during an executive session; at left is Councilor Charles F. Taylor. Fourth row: Left—Councilor Henry L. Shattuck; right—Former President of Council John E. Kerrigan (standing) and City Clerk Wilfred J. Doyle (sitting). Bottom row: Left—Assistant City Clerk John B. Hynes attends executive session in advisory capacity; right—Councilor Robert Gardner Wilson (R), the man who presides at the frequently turbulent executive sessions of the Democratic City Council.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight becoming cloudy and slightly colder late tonight with lowest temperature near or slightly below freezing; Tuesday cloudy and threatening probably with rain in the afternoon or at night; moderate westerly to northerly winds.

Maine: Fair and colder tonight; Tuesday fair and colder in the east portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and colder tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness followed by rain in the afternoon or at night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh west and northwest winds shifting to northeast over south portion Tuesday; weather partly overcast tonight and Tuesday followed by rain over extreme south portion Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period February 27, to March 4, 1939 (inclusive):

North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain in south and snow or rain in north portion at the beginning of the week and again Wednesday or Thursday. Much colder early part of the week, moderating Thursday, colder at the end.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	44	44	Minneapolis	22	22
Bermuda	66	64	New Orleans	54	50
Chicago	26	22	New York	40	40
Denver	18	16	Norfolk	48	48
Helena	22	20	Philadelphia	42	42
Kansas City	28	26	St. Louis	32	30
Los Angeles	48	46	San Francisco	46	46
Miami	72	72	Washington	44	44

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 27.
B—Minimum, Feb. 26.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 5:15 p.m.; height 8.3 feet.
Tuesday, 5:40 a. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:00 p. m.

WPA Liberalizes Its Restrictions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 27—Persons over 65 years of age and women with dependent children formerly ineligible for WPA employment are now eligible according to the following explanation just issued by William P. Fahey, State Administrator:

Public Resolution No. 1, Seventy-Sixth Congress, First Session, provides "that no requirements of eligibility for employment under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1938 as amended shall be effective which prohibits the employment of persons 65 years of age or over or women with dependent children." Persons 65 years of age or over and women with dependent children shall be eligible for WPA employment, if certified as to need and otherwise eligible, provided:

Such persons are not receiving public assistance benefits under the Social Security Act; or

Such persons do not relinquish public assistance benefits under the Social Security Act with the intent to establish eligibility for WPA employment.

Persons who have had their WPA employment terminated because of eligibility for public assistance benefits under the Social Security Act and who are not receiving such benefits shall be given the same consideration for reemployment on the WPA program as other certified workers who are awaiting assignment.

City Council Sessions Draw Large Audiences

Groups gather at Faneuil Hall on Monday afternoons to attend the weekly meeting of the City's legislative body, the City Council. Whether or not these 100 or more citizens are on hand to solicit a favor from a Councilor, to follow the course of municipal affairs or out of curiosity is a moot question. But those who do come to watch the Council in session never see the most interesting part of the meeting, the executive session where the real business of the body is transacted.

It is the Council's custom to hold a formal session for an hour or so at the start of each meeting. This simply means that the Councilors are assembled at their desks to hear "communications from His Honor the Mayor," to receive "reports of committees" and to consider "motions, orders and resolutions" which any Councilor or the Mayor may introduce. If important controversy is involved in any of these matters the measure is "referred to the Executive Committee"; for in this opening hour of a Council session important business is rarely transacted.

Shortly after three o'clock a certain restlessness among the Councilors may be apparent to those familiar with the scene. It is a sign for the President of the Council—this year the rotund and genial George Murray of South Boston—to adjourn the body for a recess. Thereupon the Councilors leave the chamber to pick their way through a throng of constituents that amounts almost to a picket line across the corridor to a private room where executive meetings are held. Week after week the faithful return to await this opportunity to cross a Councilor's path and gain an official ear to their wants.

Press Admitted

The President of the Council does not preside at the executive meeting but takes a seat at the long table around which Councilors gather when Chairman Robert Gardner Wilson, Jr., bangs the gavel. While the session is not open to the general public, the press is admitted, it being a policy of the Council not to consider any business (officially) behind closed doors. Since newspapermen and the Councilors are well acquainted these meetings naturally take on an atmosphere familiar to a regular executive session.

To these executive sessions the Councilors frequently call in department heads of the City for information and query on various orders before them. It is only rarely that these officials have any difficulty with the Council. Occasionally one who has thwarted or vexed a Councilor may find himself somewhat verbally set upon. This is the exception.

Most matters of basic import that come before the Council may be classified as approving appropriations, normal or extra, requested by the Mayor; or licensing some particular activity such as a bus line. Occasionally a referendum must be acted upon, such as the recent taxi referendum which gave the Council more work than it has had in months. In this case a special council committee held hearings and then instead of recommending specific action to the Council suggested—due to the peculiarities of this case—the issue be turned over to the Executive Committee. Here the whole issue was thrashed out and it was voted to send the measure back to the Council labeled "ought to pass," which meant that the measure was virtually certain of approval—as was the case.

Thus the Council sits as a formal body to receive orders; adjourns to another room to meet as an Executive Committee (all being members) and votes to recommend to the formal body (themselves) certain action; then marches back to the Council chamber, re-assembles in formal session and so votes. The explanation is that the Councilors prefer to thrash out their deliberations on matters in privacy where argument can be informal, man-to-man, untrimmed and sometimes (in the heat of a clash) unvarnished!

Visitors Surprised

A visitor attending the Council meeting frequently expresses surprise at the manner and speed accepted in conducting its business. He hears the clerk read an order. If it is uncontroversial the President calls for a vote, saying—"all those in favor say aye" and "all those opposed nay" and the order is passed, or rejected. Frequently it appears that Councilors are not paying the slightest attention to what is going on. Sometimes orders are passed so rapidly that to the visitor the President appears to say in two breaths—"allthoseinfavorsayaye" and "allthoseopposednay" and with a bang of his gavel simultaneously end the vote.

The Council is not inattentive because it does not audibly vote on many orders. Members know what orders are important and what are mere formalities. Let us suppose, for example, that a Councilor from Dorchester introduced an order for a traffic light to be installed at a certain intersection. Probably some constituents came to him and demanded this beacon. He may have known that the City could not afford the expense but likely enough advised them he would take the matter up in the Council. The following Monday he probably introduced the following: "Ordered that His Honor the Mayor consider the advisability" of installing a traffic light at such and such intersection. Following this carefully phrased order he probably made a speech about the traffic conditions in his ward and the order was passed as quickly as he sat down.

Under the present ward system of representatives in the Council there is sectionalism and sometimes it is politically difficult for Councilors to vote on measures on the basis of what is good for the City as a whole.

Since the Council has limited power occasional displays of sectionalism are not as vital to the City's welfare as might be suspected. All appropriations are vested in the Mayor, subject to Council approval only. All appointments are likewise vested in the Mayor; here the Council does not have even approval power. Even the right to pass legislation over a Mayor's veto is denied by the charter. In the opinion of the City Clerk's office Boston's City Council "is the only legislative body in the United States denied the privilege to override an executive veto."

Power in Publicity

Perhaps the greatest power of the Council is publicity. If the Council is independent, no Mayor can perform his duties indiscriminately without the public being informed. Anything that will not stand an auditor's X-ray can not be concealed by an administration—if the Council is independent. And it would be difficult to entwine 22 politically ambitious individuals in a single plot. Excellent examples of this are former Councilor John F. Dowd's exposures of the Mohawk Packing Company scandal under former Mayor Curley and the White Fund scandal under former Mayor Mansfield. John Dowd is now Sheriff of Suffolk County.

Under normal circumstances a Mayor can keep his Council under control by arbitrary allotment of street improvements and sewer or sidewalk projects in different wards; by politic distribution of favors and occasional assigning of work to contractors who may be friendly to Councilors; by the nomination of selected individuals, likewise friends of Councilors, to constable jobs, etc. But at all times the Council has the power of publicity as its big stick to fight a Mayor and with this power the present Council system serves well as the City's Board of Overseers.—R. S.

Bank Night Brings Fine for Manager

BROCKTON, Mass., Feb. 27 (AP)—A Superior Court jury today convicted Mr. Roy Heffner, Jr., Middleboro theater manager, of promoting a lottery by operating a "bank night" in his theater.

Judge James M. Hurley ordered Mr. Heffner to pay a fine of $100. Mr. Heffner was arrested two months ago when District Attorney Edmund R. Dewing ruled bank nights were illegal, and ordered them halted. Mr. Heffner said he sought arrest to make a test case.

The fine was not paid immediately as Mr. Heffner said he was considering filing a bill of exceptions for a Supreme Court review.

Director

William L. Hallowell

Miss Minna Franziska Holl

Miss Holl, Director of the Longy School of Music, Cambridge, Mass., is Executive Chairman of the Lili Boulanger Memorial Fund Concert to be given in Symphony Hall, Monday, March 6, at 8:30 p. m. Proceeds of the concert will establish a composer's fund to help composers of any nationality who are in need of financial assistance.

Mlle. Nadia Boulanger, French musician and teacher, will conduct the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Harvard Glee Club, and the Radcliffe Choral Society. At present Mlle. Boulanger is teaching at the Longy School and at Wellesley College.

Flood Control Pact Sought By N. H. Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 27—Gov. Francis P. Murphy declared today that he and his legal aids are working on a flood control agreement for submission to the New Hampshire Legislature that will be agreeable to the Federal Government.

From his home in Nashua, the Governor said that the contact with the Federal Government was being maintained through Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, but that the Federal stand on the matter changed so rapidly it was difficult to get anything satisfactory on paper for presentation to the New Hampshire lawmakers.

Asked whether the agreement to be submitted to the lawmakers would cover all Federal flood-control projects for New Hampshire, the Governor said that it was planned to draft two agreements at this time, one covering the Franklin Falls project and the other covering the Surry Mountain project. There has been little or no opposition against the construction of projects at these sites. On the much opposed Riverhill project, which would wipe out large portions of most of the communities in the Contoocook River valley, the Governor said that it was not planned to draft any agreement on this project at this time, but to move for further study by the Army engineers of the possibility for affording protection for such towns as Peterborough and Henniker in the upper Contoocook valley.

The Governor says that as soon as an agreement meeting the approval of the Federal Government is drafted, he will go before the New Hampshire Legislature and urge its approval on the basis that "New Hampshire wants flood control." He added that it is probable that some means may be worked out later with the Federal Government to offset the indirect damage to the communities involved in the construction of the projects.

Meteorological Balloons Sent Up

First experiments on the part of United States Coast Guard with radio meteorological balloons for the purpose of attaining weather data in the upper layers of air were made in Massachusetts Bay today from the cutter Chelan commanded by Commander Edward H. Smith.

Two balloons filled with helium gas and supporting a radio broadcasting instrument which automatically signals the barometric pressure, the humidity, the altitude and the temperature, were released from the decks of the Cheland and the signals picked up by receiving sets and interpreted aboard the Chelan.

The Chelan is the ice patrol cutter this year and during the long period of duty on the Grand Banks under direction of Commander Smith will release one balloon each day while the alternating cutter, the Champlain, will also release one balloon daily. Purpose of the experiments is to gather additional weather data from a point heretofore inaccessible with relation to weather over the North Atlantic ocean. The work has special significance in view of the contemplated trans-Atlantic airplane service that is expected to start this summer.

Democrats Hit Bigelow Plan for $10,000,000 Cuts

Democrats lost no time today in assailing the proposal of the Republican Chairman of the powerful House Ways and Means Committee that salaries be slashed, highway work suspended and other drastic economies totaling $10,000,000 be made effective at once.

Representative Albert E. Morris, Democratic minority leader, charged that Representative Albert E. Bigelow's economy proposal was simply a smoke screen to "pave the way for Governor Saltonstall's nuisance taxes."

Another Democrat, Representative John E. Troy of Dorchester, filed a bill for repealing the three-cent gasoline tax. "It won't be needed," he said, "if Representative Bigelow's proposal is adopted."

He scored the Bigelow plan as a Republican scheme that would ultimately only add to the welfare rolls.

The Bigelow plan, proposed as a means to obviate the necessity of new taxes sought by the Governor, contains four specific economy suggestions, namely:

1. Suspension of State, County, and municipal highway construction work, savings estimated at $7,500,000.
2. Elimination of unnecessary positions, savings $700,000.
3. Ten per cent salary reductions for all employees earning up to $5,000 a year; 15 per cent cut for those with salaries of $5,000 or over. The estimated economy is $1,800,000.
4. Suspension of step-rate increases to employees. Economy, $300,000.

Morris Criticises

"It looks like the Old Guard are still in control of the Republican Party," Representative Morris said. "This new program, like the Governor's taxes, is aimed at the little fellow."

In the meantime today, State employees were left breathless by the drastic terms of the Bigelow proposal. It was the subject of conversation on every hand, and the atmosphere grew more tense as it grew more evident today that the veteran Legislator, who has been a leader in Beacon Hill economy drives for years, was in extreme earnest regarding his proposal, and intended to make a stiff fight for it.

The total $10,000,000 estimated saving is for 1939. The savings would be still greater in 1940. Prepared for protests against the program, Representative Bigelow, in his prepared statement, said:

"Objection may be raised that these are drastic measures. My reply is that the situation calls for drastic treatment. It will never be met adequately in any other way. Such hardship as they may cause is slight and temporary compared with the permanent hardships that may result from continuing to heap intolerable burdens on the hundreds of thousands of homes and businesses in this State."

Department Paring

Yet the Bigelow program is diametrically opposite to the Saltonstall statements in the past, in which the Governor announced he did not favor salary cuts or wholesale discharges. The Governor has demanded that department heads pare their own non-salary budget at least five per cent, and up to 10 per cent, if possible.

Meanwhile, the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations is preparing to present specific recommendations for economy as a means to bring the budget down closer to previous appropriation programs.

Under the Bigelow program, the State Department of Public Works would be virtually shut down. Only highway maintenance work would be continued. Approximately 5,000 workers on road construction projects would be discharged.

Aviation Commission Urged

Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, appeared at the head of a delegation of aviators and air line operators, before the Legislative Committee on State Administration today, to favor legislation to establish a seven-man commission to develop and regulate aviation in Massachusetts.

This commission would consist of the Commissioner of Public Works, the Commissioner of Public Safety and five other members to be appointed by the Governor. The body would be unpaid but would have the power and the duty to appoint a Director of Aviation at $5,000 a year.

Dr. Compton said aviation is making tremeodous strides on the technical side and that the State should be ready to keep pace with such progress. He expressed the opinion that such a body as contemplated would be the best to make a survey to accomplish the aims for which the commission would be established.

Crocker Snow, Boston flier, said expenses for such a commission would not exceed $15,000 a year. Massachusetts and Vermont, he said, are the only two States leaving the regulation of aviation to the Registry of Motor Vehicles.

Other proponents included Prof. Jerome C. Hunsaker, Professor of Aeronautical Engineering at Technology and one of the authors of the present Federal aeronautical laws; Charles E. Hamilton of Revere, an operator, who said the state should obtain its share of Federal funds for airports and fostering aviation; Robert M. Love of the Inter-City Airlines; and Major Arthur L. Richmond of the Reserve Corps.

The legislation was opposed by Col. Clarence E. Hodge of the Aviation Division of the Registry of Motor Vehicles, who placed Registrar Frank A. Goodwin also in opposition on the basis that regulations effected last year should be given sufficient time for a try-out.

Riley Hearing Gets Under Way

A public hearing was begun today by the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission into charges of neglect of duty and insubordination against Frank E. Riley, Director of the Commercial Motor Vehicles Division of the Commission.

It is the second time that the Commission has held a hearing into charges against Mr. Riley. The first time, he was exonerated by a vote of 4-1.

Testimony was presented at today's hearing that the carriers' certificate of a Springfield truck operator had been transferred away from him without his knowledge, although what purported to be his signature appeared on the transfer certificate.

The case was that of the late Theodore Bigbee, whose widow and stepson testified they never heard of any such transfer and did not believe Mr. Bigbee ever had known of it.

The purpose of this testimony, according to Charles H. McCue, counsel for the P. U. C., who examined the witnesses, was to show that "the rules laid down by the Director (Mr. Riley) were violated by the Director."

Mr. McCue was referring to a rule requiring that both parties to a transfer matter should be present at the time the transfer certificate is signed.

The mystery was heightened when Walter C. Wilson, of Lowell, who purchased the Bigbee certificate, said he had never met Mr. Bigbee. He testified he paid $500 for the certificate to an attorney and broker, Esmonde T. Doherty.

The Commission then heard from Mr. Doherty, who acknowledged receiving the $500, but said none of it went to Mr. Bigbee. "I kept all of it," he declared. The attorney testified he had arranged the transfer with Director Riley without ever seeing Mr. Bigbee.

Another case of the transfer of an unrestricted truck certificate was heard from several witnesses. David J. McCarthy, Assistant Director under Mr. Riley, testified that Mr. Riley frequently ridiculed his investigators and examiners and once said of a trucker, against whom a complaint had been received, "If all the operators were as good as that man, the law would be well complied with."

Ants Two Inches Long Arrive

The world's largest ant has been found and 2,000 of them, alive, were brought to Boston today on the Steamship Lady Hawkins of the Canadian National Steamships Line by Dr. Paul A. Zahl, Union College natural scientist, returning to Schenectady, N. Y., from an expedition to Brazil. Dr. Zahl holds a Ph.D. from Harvard and is on the staff of the Hoskins Laboratory in Schenectady.

The ants, classified as Dinoponera Grandis by Dr. Zahl, were captured in British Guiana and Brazil, and according to the naturalist, are the first of the kind to be brought to this country. Special permission to enter the ants had to be obtained from the U. S. Biological Survey.

The females are about two inches long and do the work of a colony. The males are slightly smaller, brownish and have wings. These ants have powerful jaws, enabling them to lift and drag large objects. Dr. Zahl transported them in trays in steel trunks.

While flying in a seaplane over the "Lost World" section of Brazil, below the Amazon, Dr. Zahl and the scientists with him discovered an unlisted waterfall with a perpendicular drop, he said, of about 1,600 feet. Dr. Zahl also brought back specimens of Brazilian moss.

Traffic Control Errors Blamed for B. & M. Crash

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission blamed traffic control errors today for a Boston & Maine train collision at Charlemont, Mass., last November 7.

One railroad employe was killed and 20 persons injured in a headon collision of a west-bound freight and an east-bound passenger train.

The report said the accident was caused by failure to route the west-bound train on the westward track as intended, failure to record correctly its movement on the east-ward track, and subsequent authorization for the east-bound train to pass a stop signal.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Colonial—
"Five Kings," starring Burgess Meredith. Presented by Orson Welles. 8. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2. (No performance Friday.)

Copley—
"Macbeth," presented by the Federal Theater. 8:30. Matinee Saturday only 2:30.

Shubert—
"Susan and God," by Rachel Crothers, presented by John Golden. Starring Gertrude Lawrence. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Dramatic School," starring Luise Rainer. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Also "The Shining Hour," with Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas, and Margaret Sullavan. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.

Coolidge Corner—
"Smashing the Spy Ring," with Ralph Bellamy, Fay Wray and Regis Toomey. 2, 5:05, 8.10. Also "Cowboy and the Lady," starring Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon. 3:35, 6:40, 9:50.

B. K. O. Boston—
Basil Rathbone and Boris Karloff in "Son of Frankenstein." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "His Exciting Night," with Charles Ruggles. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gabin. 1, 3, 5:10, 7:15, 9:25.

Metropolitan—
Charles Laughton in "The Beachcomber." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50. Also "Boy Trouble," with Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Fenway and Paramount—
"St. Louis Blues," with Dorothy Lamour and Lloyd Nolan. Fenway: 1:50, 3:50, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Persons in Hiding," with Lynne Overman and Patricia Morison. Fenway: 2:34, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Exeter—
Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon in "The Cowboy and the Lady. 3:05, 6, 8:55. Also "His Exciting Night," with Charles Ruggles. 2, 4:55, 7:50.

Normandie—
"Algiers," with Hedy LaMarr and Charles Boyer. Also "Boy Meets Girl," featuring James Cagney and Pat O'Brien.

State and Orpheum—
Norma Shearer and Clark Gable in "Idiot's Delight." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35 3:45, 6:50, 10. Also "My Son Is a Criminal," with Alan Baxter. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:55.

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time, "Ski Girl," Robert Benchley in "The Opening Day," "Prudence Penny, the Miracle Cook." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—
"Citadel," with Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell. Also "Bad Man of Brimstone," with Wallace Beery. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Cowboy and the Lady," starring Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45 Modern: 10:15 a m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:40, 9:25. Also "Disbarred," with Gail Patrick. Scollay: 11:55 a. m., 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Modern: 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
"The Little Princess," starring Shirley Temple. 9:45 a. m., 1, 4:10, 7:20, 10:30. Also "Charlie Chan in Honolulu," with Sidney Toler. 8:40, 11:50 a. m., 3, 6:05, 9:45.

Uptown—
"The Son of Frankenstein," featuring Basil Rathbone and Boris Karloff, 1:05, 4:45, 8:20, Also "The Cowboy and the Lady," starring Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon, 3:05, 6:45, 10:20.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Repertory—
"The Toy Wife," with Luise Rainer and Melvyn Douglas. Also "Sing You Sinners," featuring Bing Crosby. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow. "Naughty Marietta," starring Jeannette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also "Blondes Are Dangerous," with Fay Wray.

Trans-Lux—
"Peg of Old Drury," with Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:25, 4:50, 7:20, 9:50. Also Newsreel Digest and Shorts. 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:40, 6:05, 8:35.

University—
Joan Crawford in "Shining Hour." 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Off the Record," with Joan Blondell and Pat O'Brien. 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Frederic March and Virginia Bruce in "There Goes My Heart." Also "Strange Boarders," with Tom Walls. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Germanic Museum—
Last organ recital in the series presented by E. Power Biggs. Assisted by fourteen members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Bernard Zighera. 8:15.

Hotel Vendome—
Concert by The Litwin Trio. George Millrood, violinist; Arthur Winograd, 'cellist, and Leo Litwin, pianist. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Spanish Art by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

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Peabody House Youngsters Display Their Pet Gadgets

Nine-year-old Albert Fumerola probably couldn't explain the more advanced formulae for electromagnets, but he does know how to make one and what it does.

Albert was busily demonstrating his homemade magnetic crane yesterday for visitors to the Elizabeth Peabody House Fifth Annual Science Fair, when he was interrupted by an inquiring but not too informed reporter.

"What is a magnet?" asked the reporter.

Albert stopped picking up an old file with his homemade electromagnet, a soft iron bar wound with wire.

"A magnet is a bar of metal that attracts certain other metals," he recited, repeating part of the speech which each exhibitor must prepare for the Fair.

"How does it work?" continued the questioner.

"By molecules standing in a row."

"What about a larger magnet?"

"Well, that would just mean more molecules," answered Albert.

"What makes a molecule?"

"Atoms."

"What makes an atom?"

"Electrons."

"And what makes an electron?"

"That's the end," replied Albert succinctly, "there isn't any more after that."

Exhibits Cover Wide Range

Well, there might not have been much more to the atomic theory, but there was plenty more to the Peabody House Science Fair, which spread over five of the House's seven floors at 357 Charles Street, Boston. It covered every inch of available club space. It featured among its 125 exhibits by more than 150 boys and girls a model hot-water heating system, a petroleum field and refinery, a model coal mine and coal distillation, a homemade incubator, as well as forestry and soil erosion projects stressing the need for conservation.

Said to have the most extensive displays in the history of these events, the Fair was attended by nearly 2,000 persons over the week end, according to H. Henry Platt, who has charge of the natural science activities at the Peabody House.

Among the many interesting displays were a model petroleum refining plant and a model coal mine. For his petroleum study, Frank Jaworski, Jr., has contrived a cross section of a well which really gushes "oil" and a refinery with a chimney from which smoke issues. Young Jawoski was awarded a trip to the General Electric plant at Schenectady, N. Y., for having the most interesting exhibit. On March 16, he will participate in a program, "Excursions in Science," to be radiocast over Station WGY.

Mr. Platt explained that the 150 youngsters from 8 to 18 who participated in his Department's activities are divided into 15 clubs. Besides taking part in discussions, reports, and demonstrations at club meetings, the young natural scientists are permitted to work in the laboratories at any time. Mr. Platt is aided by 20 volunteers from local colleges and industries who act as leaders and assistants in the club work.

Crystallizes in Fair

"Once a year," he continued, "the work of the Department is crystallized at the annual Science Fair which is free, and open to the public. Materials from 65 industrial, scientific and government bureaus are being used in some of the exhibits to show how these materials may be used as teaching aids. The clubs cover such subjects as chemistry, nature study, biology, photography, astronomy, physics, and journalism."

As he led the way to the fifth floor, via a mildly erratic elevator, Mr. Platt told how the work of the 12-year-old department had been of practical vocational help to the young people of the House. One former Peabody researcher is now studying at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Another attends the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. A third is in a commercial chemical plant.

Last year, the Department was awarded the Thomas Edison Medal by the General Electric Company for outstanding work in promoting natural science activities among children. And the boy with the best exhibit at the Fair will go as a guest of G. E. to Schenectady where, on March 16, he will participate over a national broadcast from WGY.

"We are the only settlement house I know of with a centralized science department," said Mr. Platt.

On the fifth floor was Peter Pano demonstrating his kitchen hot-water system to a group of other young researchers. This display follows a water-heating equipment from pond to attic storage tank to hot-water heater and then right through the house to two faucet outlets.

Like most of the young people's displays, Peter's exhibit was made from odds and ends of things which would otherwise have been discarded. Toys, packing cases, asbestos roofing, small boxes, old bits of tin, and almost anything else which will serve a purpose are converted into parts of the boys' and girls' technical apparatus. **J. D. B.**

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Tax Yields Millions In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 27—New Hampshire taxpayers have paid a total of $38,058,000 in State and Federal gasoline taxation since they were established, according to Stinson L. Taylor, secretary of the New Hampshire Petroleum Industries Committee. Since the gasoline tax was inaugurated in New Hampshire in 1923, it has cost motorists of New Hampshire $4,880,000. Mr. Taylor points out that during the last year gasoline tax collections in New Hampshire have amounted to $4,257,837, including the State tax of $3,406,270 and the Federal tax of $851,567.

Station WIXAL

For Tuesday, Feb. 21

(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Round Table on American Public Policy, Prof. William Y. Elliott, Harvard.
8:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series: Law School faculty talks.
8:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature": "Writers of Today," Prof. John C. Scammell, Boston University.

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They Like to See Wheels Go Round

Peter Explains

Peter Pano tells his audience how his hot-water system works.

Mayor of Quincy Backs Relief Tax

Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy has endorsed the proposed "relief" sales tax, declaring it to be the only means of relief to the real estate taxpayers.

He stated that he believed the tax should be known as a "relief tax" and that its revenues should be applied exclusively toward relief costs in cities and towns.

The Mayor said he would delay sending his budget to the City Council until the state legislature acted on the pending tax bills. "The increasing burden on the homeowner must be relieved," he said. A conference will be held with Theodore N. Waddell, State Director of Accounts in the Department of Corporations and Taxation, to go over the Quincy budget, the Mayor said, to make certain that Quincy continues its present financial policy of debt reduction.

Young Men's Supper Club

Carl R. Byoir, public relations counsel for the Atlantic & Pacific Chain Stores and President of Carl Byoir and Associates, who will speak on "Business and Taxes" at the Young Men's Supper Club, Feb. 28, 6:30 p. m. at the Chamber of Commerce, is to be introduced by one of the club's advisers, Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy.

By a Staff Photographer

Model of a Coal Mine

William D. Pasquale demonstrates his model of a coal mine at the Fifth Annual Science Fair at the Elizabeth Peabody House in Boston.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": drama	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	"Smilin' Jack"	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Weather; sports	Sport Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"On the Mall"	Voice; organ; violin	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Music for Men"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:00 Rhythm Revue	"Orphans of Divorce" dramatization	N. Y. Fair Preview: G. Whalen; Amos 'n' Andy	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Clam Chowdter debate	"Inside of Sports"	Jack Fisher's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Eddie Cantor, variety program	Pine Tree Troubadours	"Dance Time"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45				"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00 "Cavalcade of America": drama.	'Carson Robison and His Buckaroos'	Al Pearce and His Gang; Carl Hoff's Orchestra	"Studies in Contrast"	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:15 Pick and Pat: comedy; soloists; orch.	"Those We Love": dramatic serial	Margaret Speaks, soprano; symphony orch.	"Studies in Contrast"	"Princess of Song"
8:30			"Little Theater of Music": concert	Johannes Steele, news
8:45				"Sweet Music"
9:00 Theater: James and Jean Cagney; Boots Mallory in "Ceiling Zero"	Secy. Harold L. Ickes, "Human Liberty"	Phil Spitalny's Orchestra; D. Thompson	"Listeners Theater"; "Time of Departure"	"Knickerbocker's Cafe"
9:15	Two Westminster College choirs; organ	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	WOR Symphony Orch.	Philharmonians Octet
9:30		Morton Downey, tenor	WOR Symphony Orch.	Amateur Hour
9:45				Amateur Hour
10:00 Guy Lambardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Amateur Hour
10:15 Guy Lambardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Amateur Hour
10:30 Columbia Workshop; drama	"National Forum": Sen. James F. Byrnes, S. C.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Streamlined" "Samson and Delilah"; soloists	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:45		Horace Heidt's Orch.		"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	News; weather; music	News Service		Pete Herman's Orch
11:15 Sport comment	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	and symphony orchestra	Julie Wanz's Orchestra
11:30 Sport comment	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Network sports	Blanche Calloway's Or.
11:45 Sport comment	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Network sports	"Day's End"

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Man"	News; Morning Review.	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Man"	Church in Wildwood	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 "About Us"; music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; Woman Buys.	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	Musical Timetable
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Hollywood comment	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 Bill Jordan, songs	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Charm": talk
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Gospel Singer"	Variations: music	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Your Home and Mine	"Central City": sketch	"Nation's School of the Air": drama	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"		Studio speaker
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Ed. O'Connell, songs	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Melody Time"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interview	Network speaker
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly music	Etiquette talk
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	Forecast; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical exercises	Jean Collins, songs
12:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	Manhatters: orchestra	Organ recital
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	News; time: farm news; popular music	"The Carters": sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	National Farm and	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 Helen Trent: sk.	Home Hour: Walter	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian music program	Music: weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"		"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	Ted Cole, songs
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Farm Radio News	"Melody Sweethearts"	Bernie Cummin's Orch.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	"Don Artiste," pianist	The Hitmakers: orch.	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marimba Melodies	"Silhouettes in Blue"	Concert pianist
2:00 Serial sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	School safety drama	"Classical Album"
2:15 Serial sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Ed Fitzgerald's Revue	"Classical Album"
2:30 "American School of the Air"	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Household talk	Ed Fitzgerald's Revue	"Hollywood Fanfare"
2:45	Hymn recital	Concert Internationale	Ed Fitzgerald's Revue	Shirley Winters, songs
3:00 News Service	"Gypsy Caravan"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	New England Conservatory recital	Sports reports
3:15 Concert orchestra	U. S. Army Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Hugo Monaco's Orch.	Sports reports
3:30 'Story of the Song': recital	U. S. Army Band	Pepper Young's Family		Sports reports
3:45	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	Network speaker	Sports reports
4:00 Orson Welles, Burgess Meredith,	"Club Matinee": variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Government talk	Jerry Lee, songs
4:15	"Club Matinee": variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Midstream": sketch	Sports reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee": variety	"Vic and Sade"	Musical Salutes	Sports reports
4:45 Orch.; dog talk	"Club Matinee": news	"Girl Alone": sketch	Musical Salutes	Sports reports
5:00 Boston Hour	"Dance Interlude"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Singing Chef"	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 'Howie Wing": sk.	Dance Revue; sports	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sport comment	Adrian Rollini's Trio	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comments
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Dick Stutz's Orchestra
7:00 "New Voices"	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	B. Calloway's Orchestra
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Vocal Varieties	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in "Second Husband"	WBZ Presents	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"; dramatization	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	Emily Post, talk	"Don't You Believe It"		"Cowboy Caravan," with
8:00 'Big Town': E. Robinson; C. Trevor	"Shal Mass. Have a Sales Tax?": talks	Johnny Green's Orch.; sketch: soloists	Good Will Night speakers	Buck Nation
8:15 Al Jolson and company; guest	"Information, Please": questions and answers	"For Men Only": interviews; music	New England Town Meeting: "To Promote Inter-racial Good Will in America"	Lee Grant's Orchestra
8:30				Hans Buchwald's Hour of Music
8:45				
9:00 "We, the People"	"Mary and Bob": dramatic program; talk	Frank Crumit; Julia Sanderson; quiz		Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"	"Doc Rockwell's Brain Trust": music	"Pibber McGee": comedy variety program	"Curtain Calls"	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's Orch.; soloists			Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
9:45				
10:00 "Dr. Christian of River's End"	"If I Had the Chance": network interviews	Bob Hope; Patsy Kelly; Skinny Ennis' Orch.	Canadiens hockey, by Frank Ryan	Network sports
10:15 "Musical Weekly"	Lanny Grey's Rhythm	"Uncle Ezra"	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.	Network sports
10:30 "Viewpoints"	School: popular	"Name the Place"	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
10:45				
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Jack Renard's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	B. Calloway's Orchestra
11:30 Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Chick Webb's Orchestra	C. Colombo's Orchestra
11:45 Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Chick Webb's Orchestra	C. Colombo's Orchestra

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Somebody is always taking time out to think up ways and means of making our waking and sleeping moments more pleasant. At the moment we're referring to the sleeping moments; and the result is the new bed-width pillows that we saw up on the fourth floor at Jordan Marsh's. In the main store.

Now when we say bed-width, we mean twin-bed size. So if you are still clinging to Grandma Standish's four-poster double bed, all this just won't mean a thing to you. Unless it's one of those grand out-size affairs that will take two 36-inch long pillows with ease. Anyhow, this length pillow means that your twin beds are pretty much covered with pillow from here to there, and there'll be no more of this turning over in the night, and finding your head on that spot where there just isn't any pillow! In other words, you won't have to be dragging your pillow along with you with every move you make . . . for no matter to which side of the bed you may go, this pillow will be right there to welcome you! It comes in sateen, and it's chock full of white goose down, they tell us. In such colors as white, peach, blue, green, or eggshell. And the price is $5.98 per pillow.

The Streamlined Superbib Arrives

We're one of those people who believe that it's the little things in life that matter. Like tying and untying bibs . . . for instance. Now perhaps you never stopped to think of it, but the mother of but two children, out of sheer necessity and nothing else (we can assure you!), ties and unties bibs 84 times a week! which we're sure you'll agree is just too-too many times for any woman to have to fuss around with bibs; regardless of how much she may love her offspring! Especially when it isn't necessary . . . and it isn't any longer.

Wherefore, we're delighted to be permitted to tell you about "Janet Treat Bibs," which are now on the market. They have a way of simplifying all this bib-and-tucker business no end! For there are no strings to tie, untie, break, knot up, or get caught in the washing machine. The resilient, noninflammable, open bib-ring (which takes the place of the old-fashioned strings), "gives," and fits easily and gently around any child's neck . . . and children put them on and take them off; all by themselves! The idea is that they're definitely one of those self-help items that the modern mother likes to put into use; just by way of making little Ella and Horace more sufficient unto themselves, as 'twere. And we find that children, as usual, like the idea of being independent at an early age . . . to say nothing of how mothers and nursemaids feel when they suddenly realize that after all these years in bondage, they are no longer tied to children's bib-strings! For that matter, tests have proven that even older children, who rather think they're beyond the bib-age (and yet, for that matter, who is really!) don't mind wearing them. They slide them on and off very quietly and quickly; and that's all there is to it.

"Janet Treat Bibs" are essentially New England . . . invented here, manufactured here, and distributed from here. They're made of a specially prepared absorbent material that washes like the proverbial rag! And with the various ages and tastes in mind, they're made up in white with attractive colored borders that match the colors in the rings. Baby pink and blue for the wee ones, bright blue and rose for the older ones, and for the "he-man" of the family a special fire-engine red, or dark brown. Two of these bibs for a dollar . . . at R. H. Stearns', Filene's, C. Crawford Hollidge's, Gilchrist's, Jordan Marsh's, The Original Thread and Needle Shop, and Ethel Lowe's Town Shop at 145 Tremont Street. Out in Brookline you'll find them at The Anna Shoppe, and The Jack and Jill Shop, right there at Coolidge Corner. And they'll take care of your phone or mail orders, just as the Boston shops do, if you like.

Harmonized Make-up Sets

Devotees of the ever popular "Evening in Paris" . . . by Bourgois will be interested to know that there is now a new harmonized make-up set available. Hovey's is featuring them, along with other stores, of course. And just see what $1.10 buys for you! A box of your pet face powder, with a harmonizing lipstick and a box of rouge tucked right into the top of the box. For just about every complexion you can think of; from one extreme to the other!

Pinafore Dress For Junior Miss

P. S. That junior miss of yours who has finally convinced the family that she's due for at least one new frock, might like Slattery's version of the pinafore dress and blouse. It'll remind you of the little guimpes they used to wear, way back when! She can two-time the dress by using different blouses. For $13.95. Wide leather bracelets studded with smacking big colored stones, are mated up with "itty-bitsy" narrow belts with the same trimming . . . at Jay's. And if you think your cat doesn't get enough exercise, you might present him with one of Filene's little catnip mice that hang down from a little pole, and allow pussy to cavort around a bit in its attempt to get at it!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

District Manager Named

Frank L. Nason has been appointed New England District Manager for the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company succeeding J. P. Alexander.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Feb. 28

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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Service plates are becoming more and more in vogue because hostesses realize their importance in the setting of a truly lovely table. The underglaze on these Syracuse plates fits them into even more table schemes—suits them to less formal occasions, too.
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CHINA, FIFTH FLOOR

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Our Original Once-a-Year Event!
Suit and Coat Classic
Every Outstanding New Spring Fashion for Every Age and Figure—at One Price
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OUR VERY OWN EVENT! Focal point of our best merchandising effort for months. Every coat, every suit hand picked. The cream of the new Spring lines from our best houses.
Lansburgh's—Daylight Coat Shop and Juniors Shop—Second Floor
Only a Few Minutes by Bus From Union Station

Move Made to Abolish Post Of Comptroller of Customs

Log of the Port of Boston

Another blow was dealt to the "spoils system" in Government employment—already the object of recent attack by the Federation of Federal Employees' Unions—by the proposal of the House Appropriations Committee to abolish the offices of Comptroller of Customs, in opinion of Boston shipping men.

The recommendation applies to Comptrollers at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Md., New Orleans, La., San Francisco, and Chicago, and was made on the basis that the offices were "nonessential." The Boston Comptrollership—a $5,800 plum usually given to New Hampshire—is held at present by Dr. Samuel T. Ladd of Portsmouth, N. H., who has been the incumbent four years by appointment of President Roosevelt and who was reappointed last spring, for another four-year term.

Also recommended is abolition of the post of Surveyor of Customs in New York—a position that was eliminated at Boston several years ago, the work being given to a deputy collector, with Civil Service rating, who handles the duties along with his other work. The last Surveyor of the Port of Boston was Herman Hormel.

Total saving to the Government by these proposed changes would be $51,600 annually, in the opinion of House Appropriations Committee members.

Dictatorship Charge

A new phase of labor dictatorship is charged by Boston shipping interests in the case of the Seaboard Navigation Company's motorship Penobscot, tied up a week at Commercial Wharf, unable to discharge cargo by edict of union longshoremen at Boston. The case involves another basic principle in operation of ships, according to steamship men—the right of unions to virtually tell vessel operators at which port or ports their ships may load cargo, if they wish to have it discharged when reaching destination.

The tie-up was based on the fact the cargo has loaded at Vienna, Md., by other than union longshoremen. The union asserts the vessel should have gone to Baltimore, Md., to take on the freight and that the cargo should have been transported from Vienna to Baltimore to be loaded on the Penobscot by union longshoremen.

Vienna, apparently, has no longshoremen's union. It is a relatively small place. The motorship Penobscot is a small vessel. It provided service to Vienna which larger vessels operating to Baltimore could not do. Operators of the vessel have sent a protest to the United States Maritime Labor Board at Washington.

Agreement by the operators to pay to the Baltimore Longshoremen's Union the difference between the actual cost of loading the 400 tons of canned goods and what it would have cost with Union longshoremen at Baltimore, resulted in Boston longshoremen unloading the cargo after a week's idleness.

Freight for Norway

Direct service from Boston to Norway, in efforts to induce New England exporters to patronize the Port of Boston, is offered by the Wilhelmsen Lines, with their fast motorship Tatra, to sail from Boston about March 14, for Bergen, Stavanger, and other ports. It is the first direct sailing from Boston by this company, with general cargo, since 1930, and if freight offerings warrant, is expected to be followed by others. The line has had direct service to Boston for years.

Coastal Competition

Two of the largest and most powerful steamship companies in the coast-to-coast waterborne traffic route, both of which serve Boston regularly, have resigned from the Intercoastal Steamship Freight Association. This is the conference of intercoastal lines that maintains stability of freight rates and tends to prevent ruinous competition and rate wars such as raised havoc with the intercoastal business a few years ago.

Cause of the resignations, outlined in the letter of one of the companies to the Secretary of the Association, is the preferred competitive position of the Calmar Line, subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Company. Tariffs of the Calmar Line permit consolidation of less-than-carload shipments, to gain the benefit of the lower carload rate on the different commodities.

Also a bone of contention is the Shepard Line case—only non-Association line in the trade — which quotes lower rates than Association lines and uses slower vessels, operating less frequently. Yet, the Association lines have maintained two sets of rates on many commodities, one applying to the "A" lines with frequent sailings and fast transit time, and the other on the "B" lines with less frequent and slower vessels.

The Shepard Line, refusing to raise its rates to association levels, was the object of attemps to force its rates up, through appeal to the Maritime Commission, but the Line turned the tables by proposing a general investigation of all lines and rates. This is now under way. Boston shipping men express the opinion the resignations from the association may have been submitted to stimulate the Maritime Commission to early decision in the Shepard case; to induce the Calmar Line to adopt tariff conditions on a par with other lines, and to force establishment of a one-level-rate basis for all intercoastal lines. L. V. S.

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons preached in churches of Greater Boston yesterday follow:

The Rev. Dr. Harold John Ockenga in Park Street Church:

"The church is largely in a defunct condition through every denomination. Our ministers are preaching social panaceas instead of the doctrines of redemption and we lay the responsibility for a declining church at the door of the ministers.

"We must return to a message which is able to give an anchor for the soul. Instead of watering down our theology to suit the desires of the people we must preach an unchanging message for the souls of men which will give them inspiration in the midst of the crying needs of society today."

The Rev. Dana McLean Greeley in Arlington Street Church:

"The two commandments, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God . . .' 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,' are the chief bulwark of our faith and the characteristic emphasis of the Galilean. You and I are covenanted together for the worship of God and the service of man, and it is this that constitutes us as Christians.

"We cannot believe that Jesus was other than a man like ourselves. We want a leader who has shown us the way which we may go. We want a friend who has left an example for us to emulate. By our confidence in a just God we believe in salvation by character, and that no man is lost who lives a Christ-like life, whereas all are lost, whatever their creed, who are not growing in the direction of this life."

The Rev. H. Robert Smith in Grace Church, Newton:

"St. Paul admonished in a letter to the Colossians, 'Let your speech be always with grace, seasoned with salt.'

"We ought to let the smiles of God ripple across our religious experiences a little more than we do. We ought to let the full play of charm and the salt of the apt word claim a place in our conversation, especially when the subject gets around to religion, for when our friends bring up the subject of religion, they do us a very great compliment. Religion holds the secrets of our hearts; religion holds the mysteries of life and death. Our friends show us great confidence and trust when they wish to discuss these things with us. We ought to be ready with a conversation well seasoned with grace. Let religion be attractive."

The Rev. Dr. Arthur Lee Kinsolving in Trinity Church:

"The church and individuals are currently experiencing the temptations which beset Christ in the wilderness, but rather than fight them, many persons are attempting compromise by translating religion into essentially selfish terms.

"Exponents of the social gospel would lead us to believe that times have changed and the church should first look after the material wants of the people and espouse a revaluation to put the good things of the world into the hands of the masses.

"The ritualist would maintain that the church should feed the masses the pomp and splendor of high ceremonial hoping to appeal to the taste for mysticism when the simple appeal of Christ to the conscience seems insufficient.

"While the idolaters of the state tells us that the church is foolish to resist them, that the church can continue to enjoy the protection and emoluments of its position and more than that the allegiance of the nation if only the church will bow down and worship Satan.

"Jesus, as we watch him today, goes apart alone into the wilderness. He accepted the denial of almost everything in which men find comfort in the world except the one thing which he staked his life upon, willingness to set aside night and day his will and to do the whole will of God. Can we follow him? In our time with all its seductive and compromising influences, who follows in his train?"

The Rev. Dr. Palfrey Perkins in King's Chapel:

"Above judgement is faith. Each is a way of arriving at knowledge. Faith itself is a kind of higher knowledge. Jesus Christ never used it as a synonym of belief, tradition, superstition, or a substitute for real knowledge, or acceptance of things long treasured and handed down. He always used it as a personal quality uncommon enough to be noticed. Faith is the the path we take in approaching everything that is real . . . Faith itself is cold, abstract, unless translated into action and transformed into life."

Narrow Gauge Road Plans Advance

Attorneys for the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad notified Judge Elisha H. Brewster in Federal District Court today that the proposed plan of reorganization for the railroad had been approved by 70 per cent of the General Mortgage Bondholders and by 85 per cent of the First Mortgage Bondholders and by the Street Carmen's Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

In order to contact others affected by the plan and secure their assent also, the attorneys asked two weeks' postponement of a scheduled hearing on the plan, expressing confidence they would have complete approval by that time. Judge Brewster granted the continuonce.

The railroad has been undergoing reorganization under Section 77B of the Federal Bankruptcy Act for the last six months. The plan of reorganization, recently approved by Arthur Black, Special Master, calls for subscription of $45,000 to keep the railroad operating for another year. One third of the $45,000 is to be contributed by the town of Winthrop, one third by the bondholders and one third by the employees.

Postmen to Organize Ladies Auxiliary Branch

Postmen's wives, mothers, sisters and daughters are invited to attend a meeting to be held in the Federal Building at 8 p. m. on Thursday to organize a branch of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the National Association of Letter Carriers. Postmaster Peter F. Tague announced today.

Mrs. Ruth I. Watkins of Kansas City, Mo., national president of the auxiliary, will be present at the meeting.

European Savant Accepts Chair At Brown University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 27 — Termed by his peers "the leading historian of mathematics and astronomy in the world," Prof. Otto Neugebauer of the University of Copenhagen, Denmark, has accepted an appointment as professor of mathematics at Brown University, Henry M. Wriston, president, announced today.

Present plans, according to Dr. Wriston, will keep the distinguished visitor at the university until May, busy with specialized research problems in the university's mathematics library. During the summer he will lecture in England, returning to Providence in September to begin teaching and to continue his researches. Professor Neugebauer recently arrived in this country from abroad.

Professor Neugebauer's particular interest is the study of ancient records in the field of mathematics and astronomy. He is the first to have interpreted many Sumerian and Babylonian mathematical cuneiform tablets, some of them dating from the second millenium B. C. He has discovered that algebra used by the Greeks was known to the Babylonians 2,000 years earlier.

Professor Neugebauer's investigations have brought to light the Babylonians' system of astronomy, and have shown its close connection with Babylonian mathematics. He has also used his wide knowledge of heiratic writing to explore Egyptian mathematics and astronomy.

Public Utilities Bill Has Hearing

Proposed legislation to provide that public service corporations furnishing steam for hot water, heating, cooking and power generating purposes be regulated by the State Department of Public Utilities, was both favored and denounced before the Legislative Committee on Power and Light today.

Representing the heating industry, Robert Holt of the Fair Trades Association declared that 28 states already have such legislation and there was no question concerning the authority of the Commonwealth to so regulate corporations. He said the purpose of the legislation is to provide a fair and non-discriminatory price for steam although he argued that the Boston Edison Illuminating Company would claim otherwise.

F. Manley Ives, representing the Edison Company, did claim otherwise, saying that if such regulation is passed, prices for steam will go up. He added that if the State wanted this sort of regulation it should include all companies selling steam and not alone gas and electric companies.

Mr. Ives charged that the bill was aimed specifically at the Edison Company.

Proponents retaliated with the statement that the Boston Edison Company is conducting the steam business so that customers would not install their own plants.

Rates Revision Via Great Lakes Threatens East?

Boston and other North Atlantic ports face a new menace to their trans-Atlantic commerce in the latest attack on rate practices—this time by Great Lakes interests—that bids fair to rival in importance and significance to New England shipping interests the proposed St. Lawrence seaway project, which aroused vigorous and far-reaching opposition.

This, in effect, is the reaction today in Boston shipping circles, to the announcement of hearings to be opened by the United States Maritime Commission, in Chicago, March 13, involving long established practices in the complex rate structure involving joint railroad and steamship transportation.

Recalls St. Lawrence Case

When the St. Lawrence seaway movement was up for hearing, it was charged that the project, if completed, would make an island of New England, and that its shipping would be lost in favor of a movement "past its doors" and extending from Europe to the Great Lakes.

The latest move might have practically the same effect, shipping men say, as efforts are being made to remove long established requirements in contracts between steamship lines in the Atlantic freight conference, and the shippers of cargo, specifying that shipments, regardless of their origin, shall be tendered to the carriers for loading at Atlantic ports.

Failure to comply with this provision, including shipments by vessels other than those of the carriers, is regarded as violation of the contract, involving penalties of higher rates on the shipment in question and on all other shipments made under the contract during the specific yearly period concerned, it is explained.

Lake Shippers Plea: "Unfair"

Objections to these requirements have been raised by the attorneys general of the states of Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio and Indiana, as well as by the Detroit Board of Commerce, Port of Detroit Authority and the Great Lakes Harbors Association. The complaints were brought to the United States Maritime Commission in a petition contending that the contract requirements are intended to prevent shippers located at Great Lakes ports from utilizing direct services from Lake ports via the St. Lawrence, to Europe.

The Maritime Commission has ordered the conference steamship lines operating between Atlantic ports of the United States and ports of the United Kingdom and the Continent, to show cause why their agreements should not be modified or cancelled on the ground that contracts made under them are unjustly discriminatory, unfair and detrimental to the commerce of the United States, and in violation of the Shipping Act of 1916, as amended.

Interpreter of Babylon

Avery Lord

Prof. Otto Neugebauer

of the University of Copenhagen, Denmark, called "the leading historian of mathematics and astronomy in the world," who has accepted an appointment as professor of mathematics at Brown University. He is shown in the physical science library at Brown.

New Prison Hospital Urged For the 'Criminally Insane'

Building of a new hospital to house those persons classed as criminally insane at Bridgewater, and a more thorough segregation of hardened criminals from the first offenders were among the proposals submitted to the Legislature today by the Special Commission appointed to investigate Massachusetts prison conditions.

The proposed $1,700,000 hospital for those classed as criminally insane already has the approval of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall who, in his budget message to the Legislature, proposed a $1,700,000 bond issue to carry out the plan.

The proposal is also a victory for Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, who for several years has proposed the new hospital as a means to relieve overcrowded conditions at other penal institutions.

Transfers Planned

Under the plan the care of those classified as criminally insane would be transferred from the Department of Correction to the State Department of Mental Health, a move proposed by Mr. Lyman.

The latter immediately praised the Commission's recommendation saying:

"I approve it unqualifiedly. If put into effect, our problems of overcrowded conditions and placement of inmates would be solved. With the facilities thus made available, we could utilize Charlestown for the most hardened criminals, Concord for the intermediary group and Norfolk for the best type. Should this plan be adopted I am of the opinion no other building would be necessary for at least 25 years to come."

Under the plan defective delinquents now housed with prisoners at Charlestown, Concord and Norfolk would be transferred to the Bridgewater buildings now used to house those classed as criminally insane. These transfers would eliminate overcrowding.

The Special Commission opposed the State taking over the Deer Island House of Correction as a State prison, objections being raised because of the expense.

Abolition Opposed

The Commission also opposed the abolition of the 130-year-old Charlestown Prison on the basis of cost.

The study group pointed out that a new prison to replace Charlestown would cost $5,000,000 and that the proposed new hospital would eliminate the immediate necessity of a new State prison.

To obtain a better classification of prisoners at the various institutions, the Commission proposed establishment of a prisoner-classification station at Charlestown, where the history of the offender would be studied before he would be assigned to a prison. Pointing to the need for better classification, the Commission stated that 40 per cent of the prisoners released from Concord Reformatory are returned to that institution or another for later violations of law. The Commission attributed this condition to the herding of first offenders with hardened criminals at Concord.

Establishment of a modern cafeteria system in the Concord Reformatory dining room was proposed to eliminate the herding of 900 prisoners into the dining room at once with resulting "smelly" conditions.

Respite for Woburn Police

Woburn "Mounties," who straddled dray horses on Mayor William E. Kane's orders to the local police over the week end, will have a welcome respite until next Friday and Saturday. The Mayor has not relented in his squabble with the police department for filing suits against the City for back pay but has suspended "mounted duty" for officers ordinarily on duty on foot until the end of the week.

Two patrolmen and a sergeant directed traffic on mounts obtained from the City farm stable and in so doing created considerable hilarity at busy traffic intersections. The horses sported pieces of white sheeting on their tails instead of "tail light lanterns" as the Mayor suggested.

"The taxpayers have been taken for a ride on the same type of horses for the past three years," said Mayor Kane, in explaining his order, "so it's only fair that the cops should be given a shot at it.

"In three years the city has paid $38,000 for the use of 35 broken down dray horses. For one horse, valued at $40, the City has paid three-year rentals totalling $3,800. All of the horses have been hired from 14 politicians."

Sugar and Wool Imports Heavy

Port of Boston Business

Heavy receipts of raw sugar and wool featured the foreign commerce of the Port of Boston last week, it was disclosed in figures prepared today for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

Nearly 30,000,000 pounds of raw sugar came in from Cuba while Australia, New Zealand, South America and the Continent sent nearly 2,000,000 pounds of wool to this port. In addition, several thousand pounds of fish fillets arrived from Canada, the largest quantity for any week since the reciprocal trade agreement with Canada became effective Jan. 1.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Feb. 25, 1939	Year Ago
Imports for Consumption	$ 2,921,519	$ 3,118,380
Imports for Warehouse	701,741	335,154
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	470,408	271,961
Duties collected	362,047	383,250
Wool Imports (lbs.)	1,987,604	431,114
	Fiscal Year July 1, to Feb. 25	Year Ago
Wool Imports (lbs)	36,470,434	17,711,512
Duties collected	$14,032,164	$14,992,920

Head of Groton School to Retire

GOTON, Mass., Feb. 27 (AP)—The Rev. Endicott Peabody, founder of Groton School and teacher of President Roosevelt and his sons, announced on Saturday his resignation as headmaster of the 54-year-old preparatory school, effective in June, 1940.

The action of the educator was made public by the Board of Trustees, who added that the educator desired to retire and see his successor in office.

Groton School was founded by the Rev. Mr. Peabody on Oct. 15, 1884. Since that time he has taught, in addition to the President and his sons, the sons and grandsons of President Theodore Roosevelt and hundreds of boys who later became national and international leaders. He has received honorary degrees from Harvard, Yale, and New York Universities and the University of the State of New York.

Long Queue Seeks Seats As Sale for Opera Opens

The public ticket sale for the Metropolitan Opera Association's Boston season, from March 16-25, opened at 234 Boylston St. at 9 o'clock this morning, with people in line who had been there since 7 o'clock. By 9:30 there was a line winding down the stairs of the Thorndike Building.

This year the advance mail order sale, just finished, has been the heaviest in 13 years, "Tannhäuser" and "Rigoletto" having been completely sold out by mail.

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Wholesale Grocers
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CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Scotch Plaids
to make up into skirts, capes, jackets or coats
Choose from authentic clan tartans. We have 36 Scotch plaids from the conservative tones of the 42nd (Black Watch) to the rousing reds of the Grant or Royal Stuart. We can get any other plaid made!
All wool, all imported.
54 in. wide . . $4.50 yd.
Mail Orders Filled.
ROMANES & PATERSON
581 Boylston Street, Boston

Industrial Jobs Hit January High In Granite State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 27—Placements in private industry by the New Hampshire State Employment Service during January reached a total only exceeded in one other month since the Service was established, according to Mrs. Abby L. Wilder, director.

"Last month," explains Mrs. Wilder, "there were, in all, 2,046 placements and of these, 1,755 were in private industry, while the remaining 291 were on projects publicly operated. Of these placements, 1,290 were for more than one month, while in 465 cases employment was temporary."

Mrs. Wilder further points out regular jobs were found for 957 men and 333 women during the month while temporary employment was found for 355 men and 110 women. Furthermore, 132 veterans were placed, 77 of them in private employment.

It is expected that this high record of placements will be reflected in the benefit payments for the Unemployment Compensation Division for the month as unemployed eligible workers must register with the Employment Service before they receive benefit payments and if the Service finds suitable employment they must take it or not receive unemployment benefits.

Mark First Congress

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt and Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes have accepted invitations to address a joint session of the Senate and House March 4 in commemoration of the meeting of the first Congress under the Constitution 150 years ago.

The ceremonies will be radiocast.

State and Federal Policies Clash on Aroostook Welfare

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 27—A "casualty" in Maine's second "Aroostook war" is the head of the Bureau of Health, Dr. George H. Coombs, whose "resignation" was accepted by the Governor and Council.

The situation arose from observations made before a Legislative committee that 5,000 cases of malnutrition existed in Northern Aroostook County.

Some believed that the "resignation" presages a Legislative investigation of the Department of Health and Welfare, the constantly increasing costs of which are a financial problem. Others wondered at the suddenness of Dr. Coombs' action after a term of service begun in 1920, and wondered if it was the result of untimely statements in view of Governor Barrows' insistence that no such condition exists. For "malnutrition in spudland" seems, as advertising, to be of doubtful value to the State and to its Republican Administration, which is spending thousands of dollars on relief and rehabilitation in that section.

Arroostook relief is being managed under a Commission, with headquarters in the County, under a specially supervised plan which some officials have indicated they would like to see extended throughout the State. While Governor Barrows has questioned whether a single case can be found, there come reports from Van Buren that conditions merit investigation.

The Federal Government, on its side, has announced that a survey of conditions in Aroostook will be made at once by officials of the National Youth Administration; and the announcement has been received without cheers. When the Federal Surplus Commodities Division indicated that it would ship food into the county at once, Governor Barrows was quoted as charging the Federal officials with over dramatizinig, and as calling their proposal "ridiculous and unnecessary." The Governor's tart comment was taken by some as an indication of a breach between State and Federal agencies.

Higher 'Gas' Tax Proposed

The much discussed income tax measure apears to have been relegated for the time being, at least, to the background, as sponsors of other forms of taxation come forward at the Legislature. The latest scheme, said to have Administration backing, would add one more cent to Maine's "gas" tax of four cents a gallon. The measure, it is estimated would bring $1,450,000 into the Treasury. However, part of this revenue would go to make up loss of revenue in another source, for the same bit of legislation would reduce by 50 per cent the present rate of motor vehicle registrations.

The actual revenue under the bill would be apportioned to municipalities and towns on the basis of their miles of highway, population and valuations. Some say the bill is a companion to the one which would have towns and cities put up one quarter of the old age assistance given within their limits.

Some opposition to the measure from motorists, and especially from those interested in the summer tourist business, is expected. Meanwhile, another revenue measure provides a poll tax for women, which received women's endorsement at a committee hearing.

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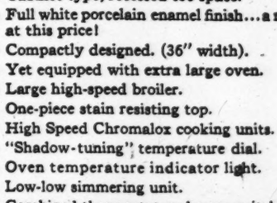
YOUR FRIEND FOR LIFE!

FRIENDLY TO YOUR POCKETBOOK, TOO



Not only are Electric Ranges easy on the purse when you buy one . . . but they cost so *little* to operate. Hundreds of Boston housewives will testify to their economy.

. . . AND FAST!

A flick of the switch — and quick electric heat cooks your meal the delicious "waterless" way.

YOU SAVE ON FOOD COSTS!

You pay for nourishing food values in the food you buy. Electric cooking brings you their full benefit . . . full value (they are not boiled away in water) . . . full weight (they are not lost in shrinkage). In other words, more food value for your money from the same kind of food you have always bought.

A Few of the Many Modern Features of this NEW CRAWFORD ELECTRIC RANGE

- Cabinet type, recessed toe space.
- Full white porcelain enamel finish . . . a rare bargain at this price!
- Compactly designed. (36" width).
- Yet equipped with extra large oven.
- Large high-speed broiler.
- One-piece stain resisting top.
- High Speed Chromalox cooking units.
- "Shadow-tuning" temperature dial.
- Oven temperature indicator light.
- Low-low simmering unit.
- Combined thermostat and oven switch. (Setting thermostat automatically turns on electricity in the oven unit.)
- Large storage compartment.

ECONOMICAL FROM THE VERY START

Here's a Real Bargain!

(A Saving of $50.00 on the former price of $129.50)

This NEW CRAWFORD ELECTRIC RANGE

IS YOURS FOR ONLY $79.50 with your old range

As Little As 14¢ A DAY NO DOWN PAYMENT (except your old range)

SPECIAL LIBERAL TERMS!
(to Edison Service Customers)

COME IN NOW and LOOK AT AN ELECTRIC RANGE!

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AND ELECTRICAL DEALERS

Harvard-Yale to Wind Up Hockey Seasons Saturday—Big Green Title Quests

Dartmouth Six Wins Title For Second Straight Year

Triple I Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
McGill	7	1	0	57	25	14
Toronto	6	3	0	54	22	12
Queen's	6	3	0	41	24	12
Dartmouth	5	2	0	22	14	10
Harvard	4	3	1	30	40	9
Princeton	3	5	0	34	33	6
Yale	1	7	1	20	57	3
Montreal	0	8	0	24	67	0

Results Feb. 25

Queen's 4, Toronto 2.
Harvard 4, Princeton 3. (Overtime)
Dartmouth 4, Yale 2.

Games This Week

Monday: Montreal at McGill.
Wednesday: *Harvard at Dartmouth.
Saturday: *Yale at Harvard, Princeton at Toronto.
*Also a Quadrangular League game.

Quadrangular Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
Dartmouth	5	0	0	20	8	10
Harvard	2	1	1	12	9	5
Princeton	2	4	0	28	23	4
Yale	0	4	1	10	30	1

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the season not yet finished, Dartmouth today was champion for the second straight year of the Quadrangular Hockey League, following its 4-2 defeat of Yale at New Haven Saturday night.

The Indians, with one game left to play with Harvard on Wednesday, now have 10 points as a result of winning five straight circuit contests, which is just one point more than second-place Harvard would have if it won its two remaining games. The last league game comes next Saturday night and sees the Crimson and Yale meeting at Boston Garden.

Yale's Opportunity

Yale for a while Saturday had an opportunity to throw the race wide open. The Elis were leading 2-1 with less than 10 minutes to go in the final period when two Yale men were sent to the penalty box to pave the way for two Dartmouth goals within a minute. If Yale had gone on to victory, Harvard might have had a chance to overtake the Indians.

The Crimson took its second game this season from Princeton 4-3 in overtime Saturday. Capt. Austie Harding, as usual, did his lion's share of the work and scored three goals. Joe Patrick, first-line left wing, had two assists and scored one goal in the overtime session.

In the only game played over the week end in the Triple I League, Queen's defeated Toronto 4-2 to go into a tie for second place with the latter in the standing and definitely spoil whatever hope the Varsity Blue had of catching McGill.

McGill in Again

It can now be stated positively that the Redmen are going to win their third successive league title. Mathematically, both Queen's and Toronto, which have 12 points and one game each to play, can proceed into a tie with McGill if it loses its two remaining games and ends the season with 14 points.

But, the Redmen meet Montreal tonight. Montreal has lost eight straight games so far, including one to the Redmen by a score of 13-4, so the latter should not have too much trouble this evening. McGill's last game is with Dartmouth on the 7th, and inasmuch as it will be played on Canadian ice, it is likely that the Canadians will win again.

Dartmouth plays its last Quad League game with Harvard at Hanover the day after tomorrrow. Princeton, which has finished its Quad games, rounds out its Triple I contests with a trip to Canada over the week end to play Toronto Saturday and Queen's Monday. The final game of the international loop comes on March 8th when Dartmouth meets Montreal at Montreal.

* * *

In the last game but one of the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League, Northeastern defeated M. I. T. 9-3 Friday night to advance within one game of fourth place in the final standing. If the Huskies beat New Hampshire in the last game tomorrow night at the Arena, they will exchange places with the Wildcats.

Friday's game wound up a doleful season for the Engineers, who were able to win only one of 10 league starts and only two of 14 regular games. Lack of experienced reserves as usual told the story for the M. I. T. boys.

The B. U. Terriers, who retained their league championship, play their final regular-season game Friday when they meet Brown at Providence. In the only other game affecting a local college, B. C. plays the Junior Olympics at the Garden Wednesday.

* * *

The Boston Olympics split their series with the Shawinigan Falls Cataracts by losing 6—4 at the Garden yesterday afternoon. The Olympics had previously won 4—0 Wednesday.

The game was a burlesque as far as the officiating went. Johnny Frenette, 225-pound defenseman, was the big gun for the visitors with a goal and three assists. He also accidentally kicked the puck into his own goal for one of the Olympics' scores.

The locals have a rest this week end, but meet the Quebec Aces March 11-12, and the Montreal Victorias March 18-19. In their exhibition games to date, the O's have won two and lost two.

Cloud Climber —By Pap'

HE HAS EXCEPTIONAL SPEED DOWN THE RUN-WAY
BIG FOR A VAULTER, HE IS SIX FEET TALL AND WEIGHS 175 POUNDS !!
WARMERDAM RECENTLY BOOSTED THE INDOOR MARK UP TO 14 FEET 6 1/8 INCHES
JUST FOR A CHANGE !!
Cornelius WARMERDAM
—THE NATIONAL A·A·U· OUTDOOR POLE VAULT CHAMPION
AT FRESNO STATE COLLEGE HE DIVIDED HIS TIME BETWEEN BASKETBALL AND POLE VAULTING

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Track-and-field fans thrill to the sight of a pole vaulter zooming up and over the cross-bar to a new record. But it is doubtful that the officials, perched precariously on rickety step-ladders, share their enthusiasm.

In Boston, when Cornelius Warmerdam created a athletic director, volunteered to climb the heights and new world indoor record of 14ft. 6⅛ in., the officials were in a dilemma until Bill Bingham, Harvard's measure them. Even so, brave Bill was perspiring freely when he returned to the ground.

The manner in which Warmerdam cleared the bar indicated that the mark was likely to go even higher this season.

Warmerdam must be rated the No. 1 pole vaulter right now on the strength of his new record and the fact that he is the national A. A. U. indoor and outdoor champion. Earle Meadows, the 1936 Olympic champion and co-holder of the world outdoor mark of 14ft. 11in. with Bill Sefton, may challenge Warmerdam's right to top honors, but Cornelius defeated Meadows for the title last summer and scored over the Southern California star in Boston.

Warmerdam has come along rapidly since the 1936 Olympic meeting. In 1937, he shared the outdoor national A. A. U. title with Meadows, Sefton and George Varoff when they all were deadlocked at 14ft. 7⅝in.

At Fresno State College, Warmerdam did not concentrate entirely on pole vaulting. Basketball shared his interest and he was rated with the best court performers on the coast. He is a well-developed athlete, standing six feet and weighing about 175 pounds. He has unusual speed down the runway and is able to grip the pole higher than most vaulters because his acrobatic skill gives him a tremendous pull up.

—Pap'

Cobb Against Breaking Up Yankee Club

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Ty Cobb, greatest of all baseball "greats," thinks it would be a "silly idea" to break up the Yankees in an effort to make more equable competition in the American League.

Because the Yankees have been cleaning up both American and National League opposition with astonishing ease, the idea has been advanced that the New York team should be weakened to give all a chance. But in Cobb's book it is a case of everybody for himself, and may the best man win.

"Each club must protect its own investment," said the oldtime star. "Breaking up an outfit like the Yankees would be about as wise as putting your money in a pocket that had a hole in it. The club's drawing power would be diminished, for one thing. Other teams might win a few more games but they probably would start losing revenue, more than they're losing now.

"The Yankees are the outstanding attraction of baseball. They make money for the other clubs. There are some cities in the league where a team couldn't draw sizeable crowds day in and day out with nine Babe Ruths in the line-up. I doubt whether any of the other club owners would like to see the Yankees broken up."

Cobb thinks the Yanks are a cinch repeat for the American League pennant. He also predicts his protege, Sam Chapman of the Athletics, will hit over .300 this season. Chapman jumped from the University of California campus to big league ball last year. In 114 games he hit .259. For a time he was in the .350 class.

Cobb recalled that in his first year in the big leagues with Detroit, in 1905, he hit a light .242. "I thought I did pretty well," he said. "The next summer I increased it to .320. Chapman is a potential .350 hitter. He's big, powerful, and fast. He'd never even had minor league experience and it is asking a lot of a college boy to make such a big jump."

Two Husky Teams Close This Week

Northeastern's varsity basketball and hockey teams will bring their regular season to a close this week with league contests on the card.

Coach Herb Gallagher's hockey outfit, featuring their section's highest scoring forward line, will conclude against New Hampshire tomorrow night, while Jimmy Dunn's hoop squad will tackle the powerful Connecticut five at Storrs, on Saturday.

Only Husky team which will not close its season this week is Jerry Tatton's varsity track outfit. The track men will compete in the I. C. A. A. A. A. meet in New York on Saturday, and will remain in competition another week for a dual meet with Maine at Orono.

Eastern College Court Titles Near Completion

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Agst.
Dartmouth	9	0	434	337
Cornell	6	3	348	323
Columbia	5	3	325	284
Pennsylvania	5	3	306	290
Princeton	3	5	269	279
Harvard	1	7	260	354
Yale	1	9	308	383

Schedule This Week

Monday—Dartmouth at Cornell.
Wednesday—Harvard at Columbia, Pennsylvania at Princeton.
Saturday—Columbia at Penn, Yale at Harvard, Cornell at Princeton.

Eastern Intercollegiate Conference Basketball

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Agst.
Georgetown	5	3	290	284
Carnegie Tech	4	3	294	292
Penn State	4	3	270	238
Temple	4		265	272
West Virginia	3	5	313	335
Pittsburgh	3	5	312	333

Schedule This Week

Wednesday—Penn State at Georgetown, Carnegie Tech at West Virginia.
Saturday—Pittsburgh at Georgetown, Penn State at Carnegie Tech.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—There is every likelihood the championship of the Eastern Basketball League will be decided tonight in favor of the undefeated Dartmouth Green.

Winner of nine consecutive games in which it has outscored its combined opposition by almost 100 points, the Green can clinch the Ivy loop's title by beating the second-place Cornell quintet which it already has walloped once.

Dartmouth disposed of a challenge from the Columbia Lions Saturday night in a 54-48 trouncing led by Gus Broberg, the league's leading scorer. Broberg added 25 points to swell his season's total to 136 with three games to play.

Cornell Second

While this skirmishing was in progress Cornell dropped Princeton, 43-27, to ascend into second. By stopping Harvard, 38-35, in Saturday's other contest, Pennsylvania moved into a tie with Columbia for third.

Whether or not Dartmouth clinches its title tonight, there should be some shuffling in the standings this week. A heavy program of six games will bring all members into action at least once.

* * *

It's possible that the race in the Eastern Conference also will untangle itself this week.

Right now there isn't a team in the league which has been mathematically eliminated, but this matter will be taken care of.

Leading by the slim margin of half a game after skidding into two defeats in its last three Conference games, Georgetown will wind up its campaign with games against Penn State and Pittsburgh. Both are to be played in Washington, where the Hoyas haven't been beaten in a Conference clash this year.

Other Games Due

In the other games this week Carnegie Tech will play at West Virginia Wednesday and entertain Penn State at Pittsburgh Saturday.

Carnegie and Penn State are tied for second now, but before the end of the week one or both will probably be eliminated.

* * *

Such well-known independents as Army, Navy, Duquesne and Fordham closed their seasons Saturday—the two service schools against each other with Army winning 46-32.

But a scattering of good games remains in this week's provender. Brown plays Dartmouth Saturday, undefeated Long Island closes its regular term against John Marshall and La Salle, Syracuse and Colgate stage their annual wind-up Saturday and the strong St. John's quintet meets Brooklyn College and George Washington.

Broberg Near Scoring Record

NEW YORK, Fed. 27 (AP) — Gus Broberg, Dartmouth's star basketballer, who scored 25 points against Columbia Saturday night, is so far ahead of the rest of the field that the Eastern Intercollegiate League scoring record and not the title is of greater importance as far as play in the last three games is concerned. Dartmouth needs only one game for the team title.

It was the second time he has scored more than 20 points , and put Broberg nine points under the record with 136 points. He has three games to play in which he can better the standard.

Broberg's closest competitor is Cornell's Jim Bennett who has 97 points. Tony Mischo of Penn, who tossed in 20 against Harvard, is third with 94 while Wally Foertsch of Cornell is fourth with 88. Records of the learing scorers:

Name	College	G	FG	F	PF	TP
Broberg,	Dartmouth	9	58	20	33	136
Bennett,	Cornell	9	39	19	14	97
Mischo,	Penn.	8	32	30	14	94
Foertsch,	Cornell	9	28	32	20	88
Myers,	Columbia	8	34	17	4	85
MacLeod,	Dartmouth	9	27	20	20	74
Lutz,	Harvard	8	31	10	17	72
Medvedeff,	Columbia	8	27	17	19	71
Schofield,	Princeton	8	23	23	13	69
Cobb,	Yale	10	27	14	11	68
Erickson,	Yale	10	23	19	17	65
Batchelder,	Dartmouth	9	25	11	17	61
Dudis,	Dartmouth	9	20	17	24	57
Hobler,	Princeton	8	24	8	8	56
Heckel,	Harvard	8	20	16	14	56
Ramsey,	Cornell	9	21	12	20	54
Naylor,	Columbia	8	18	12	10	48
Macioce,	Columbia	8	19	8	21	46
Page,	Yale	8	21	5	14	47

Handball Final

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 27 (AP)—Al Zerbo and Dr. Milton Lappin, Detroit, won the doubles championship in the annual National Y. M. C. A. Handball Tournament Saturday. They defeated Stanley Hitz and Hubert Simmons, Harrisburg, Pa., 21-18, 21-14.

Swimming

American swimmers are no longer alone at the top, for this sport has spread over the world, with the result that each year sees more international stars developed. The Monitor's Sport Page keeps you in touch with world, as well as local and national, sport news.

Look for these regular features:

- FROM SPORTS SIDELINES
- BY-PLAYS
- AND TALKING OF . . .
- CHESS

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Around the Hub

Having left the South Station on schedule this morning at 8:30 o'clock, the Red Sox advance guard was nearing New York City at noon today on the first leg of its Pullman journey to the Sarasota training base. Gene Desautels and Wilfred "Lefty" Lefebvre joined the party at Providence as previously arranged by Secretary Phil Troy, who is in charge of the group until Manager Joe Cronin takes over at Sarasota. The boys reach the Sarasota Terrace Hotel early tomorrow evening.

While the Red Sox were rolling toward New York today, the larger squad of Bee players and newspapermen, with Secretary Duffy Lewis in command, was somewhere in the Carolinas. They reach Bradenton early tomorrow morning, where Manager Casey Stengel will be waiting to call the initial workout.

If the Red Sox lose the annual Florida series to the Bees this spring, they may alibi that their city rivals made an earlier training start. While the Bees open conditioning tomorrow, the Sox must wait until Wednesday morning.

* * *

Harold (Jug) McSpaden, Winchester pro golfer, is back in town following a successful southern circuit tour in which he picked up some $5,600 in prize money.

* * *

Newton High again won the Class A championship in the 22nd annual State Track Meet at the Boston Garden, Saturday afternoon . . . Rindge Tech created an upset by winning in Class B.

William E. Holden took the University Club squash title Saturday defeating Harold Kaese, 15—11, 11—15, 15—12, 17—14.

* * *

Howard Mendel of Harvard failed to qualify in the Quad Meet shotput, but turned around and won the N. E. A. A. A. U. title with a toss of 48ft. 1½in. in the Briggs' Cage Saturday afternoon . . . Norman Wilcox won the 35-pound weight throw with a distance of 50ft. ¾in.

* * *

Northeastern won a dual track meet from Brown 46-26 . . . Exeter swimmers dunked the Harvard yearlings, 49-17 . . . Harvard varsity outfenced St. John's 17-10, while the Dartmouth bladesmen barely outpointed M. I. T. 14-13 . . . Governor Saltonstall's son Peter won the 1,000 in a meet for Noble-Greenough against Tabor . . . Harvard varsity swimmers out-scored Columbia at New York 41-34, while Yale swimmers sank the Navy 47-28 at Annapolis among other Saturday results.

* * *

That was a basketball game at Kingston, R. I., where Conn. State edged Rhode Island State 68—67 . . . Boston University took Mass. State easily 41—32 and Northeastern trailed Worcester Tech 72—49 . . . Tufts lost to Brown Saturday 41—31.

* * *

Harvard's varsity and freshmen wrestlers came through Saturday, the former beating Penn 17—11 at Philadelphia and the latter swamping Springfield at Cambridge 33—5 . . . Tufts varsity wrestlers lost to Temple at Philadelphia on the week end 27—5.

* * *

Harry Hillman, Dartmouth Coach, announced during the Quad Meet that Glenn Cunningham would not try for a new mile record at Dartmouth, March 15 . . . John Woodruff of Pittsburgh also has withdrawn intentions . . . John Borican will try the 880 and Don Lash will go after the two-mile.

* * *

Stanley Pearson of Princeton is the new intercollegiate squash racquets champion . . . He defeated Kim Canavarro of Harvard 3—2 at Cambridge Saturday.

* * *

The M. I. T. mermen won a final-event victory over Bates Saturday . . . They won the 440-yard relay to win 39—36 . . . The B. U. swimmers lost to Mass. State 59—16.

* * *

Yale's ace malletmen defeated Harvard Saturday by the decisive score of 26 to 6 . . . Allan Corey and Mott Woolley scored nine goals apiece . . . Gay Dillingham, Harvard's mainstay, was unable to play.

* * *

Temple Gymnasts defeated Tech 37—17 at Cambridge.

Down the Snow Trails

By the Associated Press

ADAMS, Mass., Feb. 27—The Mt. Greylock Skiing Trophy, awarded for the first time yesterday, today was held by Tony Matt, 19-year-old Eastern Slope Club skier, who swooped down the tricky Thunderbolt Trail in 2m. 45.2s. to lead 22 competitors.

* * *

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Feb. 27—Bill Greenwood's 131-foot jump—breaking the course record by two feet—aided the University of Maine in edging out Norwich University in a five-sided fight for the championship of the Intercollegiate Ski Union, intermediate division, Saturday.

The point standings at the end of the two-day meet were: Maine, 478.8; Norwich, 461.2; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 382.1; Bates, 355.8, and Cogate, 312.

* * *

WONALANCET, N. H., Feb. 27—William Shearer of Boston today held a leg on both the three-pedestal Wayne and New England Sled Dog Trophies. Although handicapped by a raging blizzard, Shearer drove his team over the second lap of a 41-mile backwoods and mountain trail course yesterday for an aggregate time of 3h. 29m. 11s.

Whiple Farnum of Wonalancet won the Class C competition with an aggregate time of 3h. 13m. 17s. He covered 30 miles during the two days of racing.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 27—Calvin Pardee, Hazleton, Pa., sportsman, drove his Pennsylvania Miners to victory yesterday in the inaugural running of the Joseph R. Linney two-mile trophy race for novice four-man bobsled teams.

* * *

QUEBEC, Feb. 27—Emile Martel, veteran musher from Loretteville, won the annual International Dog-sled Derby here yesterday. Martel, who won Saturday's 33½-mile lap, mushed home in first place in the fast time of 2h. 23m. 6s.

* * *

BERLIN, N. H., Feb. 27—Ruddy-faced Sverre Fredheim of the St. Paul, Minn., Ski Club today was assured the No. 1 berth on the American ski jumping team for the 1940 F. I. S. world championships in Norway. Fredheim garnered 210.7 points with leaps of 225 and 228 feet off the 65-meter jump here yesterday to win the Class A honors. Torger Tokle of the Norway Ski Club thrilled a crowd of 25,000 by soaring 232 feet in one attempt to win the Class B title.

Ireland 12, Scotland 3

DUBLIN, Feb. 27 (CP Cable) — Showing marked improvement over last season's form, Ireland defeated Scotland 12-3 in a thrilling Rugby battle Saturday to go into the lead in the Quadrangular International Tournament. The Irishmen lead with two straight victories. England and Wales are in second place with two points each while Scotland has been unsuccessful in its two games to date.

Patty Berg Wins

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., Feb. 27 (AP)—Patty Berb, National Woman's Champion, won the South Atlantic Golf Tournament here Saturday for her second consecutive year. The Minneapolis miss defeated Laddie Irwin of Montclear, N. J., 3 and 2 in the finals.

Boston Shooter Breaks Record

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 27 (AP) —Dick Shaughnessy, young Boston, Mass., marksman, broke the world's high over-all skeet record yesterday as he won the Middle Atlantic States all-bore championship.

The youth carded a perfect 100 score in the all-bore event to add the title in that division to championships won Saturday in the 20-gauge and 410-gauge competition.

His mark of 100 in the 20-gauge championship and 195 out of a possible 200 in the 410-gauge added to yesterday's score gave him an overall mark of 395 out of a possible 400.

The 395 score shattered by two birds the record set by Alex Kerr of Beverly Hills, Calif.

Shaughnessy was forced into two shoot-offs before taking the all-bore title.

Frank R. Kelly of West Orange, all-American skeet team captain for the past three years, Frank G. Traeger, Jr., of West Orange, and Tim Crowley of Greenwich, Conn., tied with the Boston boy at the end of the regular competition with perfect scores.

Shaughnessy turned in two perfect fields of 25x25 in the shoot-offs Kelly placed second.

Shaughnessy's perfect score also enabled the Hill Top Skeet Club of Holliston, Mass., to take the five-man team crown. The Hill Toppers combined score was 493 out of a possible 500 which bested the Roseland Skeet Club, led by Kelly, by three birds.

The Loantaka Skeet Club, host of the two-day meet, was third with a score of 482 and the Valhalla Skeet Club from Valhalla, N. Y., fourth with 480.

Other members of the winning team and their scores were: Ollit Mitchell of Natick, Mass., 98; Fred Burns of Hyde Park, Mass., 98; R. W. Canfield, of Boston, Mass., 99; and John Shaughnessy, the new champion's father, 99.

Targets Easy for Him

Dick Shaughnessy

Hub marksman who broke the world's high over-all skeet record in winning Middle Atlantic States all-bore championship at Morristown, N. J.

Eight Dual Meets For Indiana's Golf Squad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.,—Indiana University's golf team will open its season March 31 when the squad will be entered in the Mid-West Amateur tournament at French Lick.

The Hoosiers will play eight dual matches, including contests with five Big Ten opponents, Coach Hugh E. Willis announced. Four of the matches will be played in Bloomington. The remainder of the schedule follows:

Apr. 8—Alma College; 15—Broadmoor Country Club at Indianapolis; 22—Purdue; 29—Illinois.
May 6—Detroit; 13—Ohio State at Columbus; 20—Michigan at Ann Arbor; 27—Iowa and Purdue at Evanston; 29-30—Big Ten tournament at Evanston.

Revised Golf Rule

PINEHURST, N. C. (AP)—Edward L. Cheyney, Chairman of the Amateur Status Committee of the U. S. Golf Association, said here resorts could offer amateur golfers special rates and privileges, provided they are open to all entrants in a tournament.

He added, however, that such rates and privileges "should not be on a scale so low that they might be construed as a form of compensation to the contestant." Cheyney recently sent letters to leading women players, warning them about accepting special concessions.

Vermont Captain

BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 27 (AP)—Henry J. Beauchemin of Pittsfield, Mass., has been elected captain of the University of Vermont's 1940 basketball team. J. M. Wysolmerski of West Rutland was named manager.

Events This Week

Monday, Feb. 27

Amateur Boxing at Arena in evening.

Tuesday, Feb. 28

Northeastern vs. New Hampshire at Arena in evening. (Hockey)
Boston Bruins vs. Montreal Canadiens at Garden in evening. (Hockey)
Harvard varsity Team A vs. Union Boat Club Whites at Boston. (Squash)

Wednesday, March 1

Tufts vs. M. I. T. at Tech Hangar in evening. (Basketball)
Harvard vs. Dartmouth at Cambridge in afternoon. (Swimming)
Harvard varsity Team B vs. Lincoln's Inn at Cambridge. (Squash)
Harvard varsity Team C vs. Union Boat Club Whites at Cambridge. (Squash)
Junior Olympids vs. Boston College at Garden in evening. (Hockey)

Friday, March 3

N. E. Basketball at Arena in afternoon and evening.
Interscholastic All-Stars vs. Bay State All-Stars, two games between first and second teams, at Garden in evening. (Hockey)
Harvard junior varsity vs. Rivers School at Cambridge in afternoon. (Basketball)

Saturday, March 4

Harvard varsity vs. Yale varsity at Garden in evening. (Hockey)
Harvard freshmen and junior varsity vs. Yale freshmen and junior varsity, at Garden in afternoon. (Hockey)
N. E. Basketball at Arena in afternoon and evening.
Danvers vs. Harvard junior varsity; Blue Jays vs. Fairview; and Battery A vs. Cossacks at Commonwealth Armory. (Polo)
M. I. T. vs. Rochester Polytechnic Institute at University Club in afternoon. (Swimming)
Harvard varsity vs. Yale at Cambridge in evening. (Basketball)

Sunday, March 5

Boston Bruins vs. New York Rangers at Garden in evening. (Hockey)
Ice skating at Arena in afternoon and evening.

Stengel Arrives

BRADENTON, Fla., Feb. 27 (AP)—Casey Stengel sidestepped predictions as he came to town to open the training camp for his Boston Bees.

"It's too early for me to have anything to say about our ball club," he remarked.

Stengel plans to put his Bees to work as soon as the vanguard arrives tomorrow. Pitchers and catchers dominate the party, although some new fielders are expected in the first group. All will be in camp by March 8.

N. E. Intercollegiate Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Agst	P.C.
Boston University	6	0	42	22	1.000
Bowdoin	5	1	31	11	.833
Boston College	5	2	45	27	.714
New Hampshire	4	3	30	20	.571
Northeastern	5	5	51	43	.500
Middlebury	1	3	6	27	.250
Colby	2	6	22	44	.250
M. I. T.	1	9	27	60	.100

Result Feb. 24
Northeastern 9, M. I. T. 3.
Games This Week
Tuesday: Northeastern vs. New Hampshire at Arena.

Boston, Montreal and Detroit Win—Rocky Mountain Champion—Indoor Track

Canadiens Back in Running For Play-Off Hockey Series

National Hockey League

	W.	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	29	10	2	118	56	60
Rangers	23	11	5	113	76	51
Americans	16	16	9	96	116	41
Toronto	16	18	7	95	91	39
Detroit	13	21	6	85	107	32
Canadiens	11	21	8	92	124	30
Chicago	11	22	7	76	105	29

Results Feb. 25

Toronto 1, Boston 0.
Canadiens 1, Rangers 1, overtime.

Results Feb. 26

Boston 5, Chicago 1.
Canadiens 3, Rangers 0.
Detroit 5, Toronto 1.

By the Associated Press

The memory of last year's Stanley Cup play-offs, when the Chicago Black Hawks just slipped into the series and went home with the grand prize, seems to be making things tough for the Hawks this year as they struggle down the home stretch.

Although the happenings of the past week end may be just samples of the ins-and-outs of hockey, it seems possible the boys would like to see the Detroit Red Wings and Montreal Canadiens in the play-offs rather than Chicago and as a result are bearing down a trifle more against the Hawks.

The Canadiens climbed into a play-off spot, sixth place, for the first time as a result of their week-end doings against the New York Rangers, Chicago, meanwhile, took a 5-1 licking from the league-leading Boston Bruins and slipped a point behind the Flying Frenchmen.

On their home rink Saturday, the short-handed Canadiens tied the Rangers, 1-1. Then last night they pulled off an even greater surprise by trimming the Blue Shirts, 3-0, at New York, with only 12 men in uniform and such important members as Goalie Wilf Cude, Babe Siebert, Stew Evans and Herb Cain on the sidelines. Toe Blake, the league's leading scorer, added three assists to his total.

On Saturday Toronto's Maple Leafs conquered Boston, 1-0. But that form didn't continue through the Sunday night games. A pair of Detroit veterans, Herb Lewis and Hec Kilrea, led the Red Wings to a 5-1 victory over Toronto while the Bruins came back to wallop Chicago.

Lewis and Kilrea gave the Red Wings a 2-0 lead in the first period and Lewis scored again in the third along with Eddie Wares and Syd Howe.

Boston needed less than a half minute to assert its supremacy and by the end of the first period was leading 3-1 with its seventh-straight victory over the Hawks assured. Milt Schmidt scored the opening goal 21 seconds after the whistle and the next two tallies, including Earl Robinson's for Chicago, came within five minutes.

Harvard Takes Quad Meet In Boston; Three Marks Go

Three meet records were broken and one new one established Saturday night in the Boston Garden when Harvard edged Cornell for the fourth annual Quadrangular track meet before some 3,500 spectators. The Crimson scored 49 1-3 points to 44 1-6 for Cornell. Dartmouth trailed with 26½ and Yale brought up the rear with 24.

The meet records broken were the 600 by Jim Lightbody of Harvard who ran the distance in 1m. 12.4s.; the 35-pound weight throw by Bill Swallow of Harvard with a distance of 55ft. 5in.; the one-mile relay by Cornell of 3m. 24.5s., and a mark of J. C. Bradley of Harvard in the 1,000 of 2m. 18.4s. was established in that this event was added to the program for the first time. Individual winners in the Quad meet follow:

Varsity Events

50-yard dash—F. E. Ulen (H). Time—5.6s.
45-yard high hurdles—J. M. Shields (Y). Time—5.8s.
600-yard run—J. D. Lightbody, Jr. (H). Time—1m.12.4s. (meet record).
1,000-yard run—J. C. Bradley (H). Time—2m.18.4s. (meet record).
300-yard run—J. B. Pender (C). Time—32.8s.
Mile-run—H. S. Wonson, Jr. (D). Time—4m.24.4s.
Two-mile run—G. E. Ranney (C). Time—9m.47.4s.
Mile relay—Cornell (W. W. Zittel, Jr., M. J. Breitenbach, I. R. Swezey, 3rd, J. H. Nevius). Time—3m.24.5s. (meet record).
Two-mile relay—Harvard (G. M. Olace, Jr., J. F. McClure, C. H. Oldfather, Jr., A. J. Hanlon, Jr.). Time—8m.3.1s.
Broad jump—D. F. Blount (D). Distance—23ft.6¼in.
High jump—Tie, D. F. Blount (D) and Robert Haydock, Jr (H). Height—6ft.½in.
Pole vault—Tie, G. W. Bailey, Jr., (D) and T. A. Lussen (Y). Height 13ft.
Shotput—F. W. West (C). Distance—48ft.4in.
35-pound weight—W. J. Shallow (H). Distance—55ft.5in. (meet record).

Freshmen Events

50-yard dash—A. C. Madden (Y). Time—5.8s.
Mile relay—Yale (J. G. Keller, J. Ashton, W. B. Jackson, A.C. Madden). Time—3m.34s.

Hall Bows to McGehee

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Its ranks only slightly diminished by play in the first two rounds, the field in the men's singles of the National Indoor Tennis Championships moves into the third round of play at the Seventh Regiment Armory today.

All but one place is filled in the round of 16. Gene Mako, former doubles partner of Don Budge and a capable singles player in his own right, was unable to play his match with Alter Milberg of New York University because of illness.

Chief surprise of the second round was the defeat of the veteran, J. Gilbert Hall of the Orange Lawn Tenis Club, seeded fourth, by Billy McGehee, the 19-year-old New Orleans boy, who attends Scarborough School. Hall bowed to the superior skill and agility of McGehee, 6—2, 5—7, 6—4.

Another seeded player, Frank A. Froehling of Chicago, last in the draw, also was eliminated. John H. Pitman of the Seventh Regiment Tennis Club defeated the Northwestern University captain, 6—3, 6—3.

Wayne Sabin, one of the favorites, heads the top half of the draw in the third round. With him are J. Norman Anderson, Jr.; August Ganzen-Muller, Sidney B. Wood, Jr.; S. Ellsworth Davenport, 3rd; McGehee, and Jack Tidball. In the lower half are Chauncey Depew Steele, Jr., Joseph Fishbach, John Shostrom, Frank J. Bowden, Edward J. Degray, Pitman, Morris Adelsberg, and Gregory Mangin.

Other Week-End Sports

By the Associated Press

LOS ANGELES—Midwick defeats English International polo team 12-8 in practice match.

BERLIN, N. H.—Sverre Fredheim jumps 225 and 228 feet to lead field of 56 ski jumpers in tryouts for 1940 international team.

QUEBEC—Emile Martel, Loretteville, Que., wins International Dogsled Derby with elapsed time of 7:36.32 for 100 miles.

NEW YORK—Seton Hall, South Orange, N. J., wins prep school title and Evander Childs, New York, the high school competition in National Prep and High School Indoor Track Championships.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. — Eleven meet records broken or tied in four divisions as North Carolina wins Southern Conference indoor track title.

MORRISTOWN, N. J. — Dick Shaughnessy, Boston, makes perfect score to win Middle Atlantic 20-gauge skeet title; also wins 410-gauge event.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Maryland wins Southern Conference Boxing Championship with 15 points to North Carolina's 14.

ST. MARGARET'S, Que.—Dartmouth retains Intercollegiate Ski Union team title with 486.28 points as Howard Chivers wins cross-country race.

Leading college basketball scores:

Dartmouth 54, Columbia 48.
Cornell 43, Princeton 27.
Pennsylvania 38, Harvard 35.
Penn State 36, Pittsburgh 35.
Georgetown 20, Yale 19.
Army 46, Navy 32.
Manhattan 41, Fordham 39.
Marquette 58, Notre Dame 50.
Northwestern 36, Illinois 34.
Ohio State 46, Wisconsin 38.
Purdue 29, Michigan 28.
Indiana 49, Minnesota 37.
Kansas 59, Oklahoma 45.
Missouri 46, Kansas State 37.
Drake 45, Creighton 35.
Texas 50, Rice 41.
Arkansas 66, Texas A. and M. 38.
Southern Meth. 41, Texas Christian 39
Florida 31, Auburn 25.
Tennessee 35, Georgia 29.
Kentucky 52, Vanderbilt 27.
Washington and Lee 65, Virginia Tech 51.
Wake Forest 38, Davidson 32.
Citadel 55, Presbyterian 39.
Stanford 37, U. C. L. A. 33.
Southern California 46, California 42.
Washington State 44, Idaho 34.

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

TAMPA, Fla. — Pitcher Ray (Peaches) Davis, last of the Cincinnati Reds to come to terms, said today he was ready to sign a contract with General Manager Warren C. Giles when he reaches the training camp.

Manager Bill McKechnie has issued his first training order: "I'll stand for no carousing around and I want everyone to be in bed before midnight."

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. — The World Champion New York Yankees listed their first "official" holdout today when Catcher Bill Dickey, one of five unsigned players, failed to report on time for their first training drill. They produced a capable substitute, however, in young Buddy Rosar from Newark, who is expected to be Dickey's understudy this year. Manager Joe McCarthy also was absent because of his wife's illness.

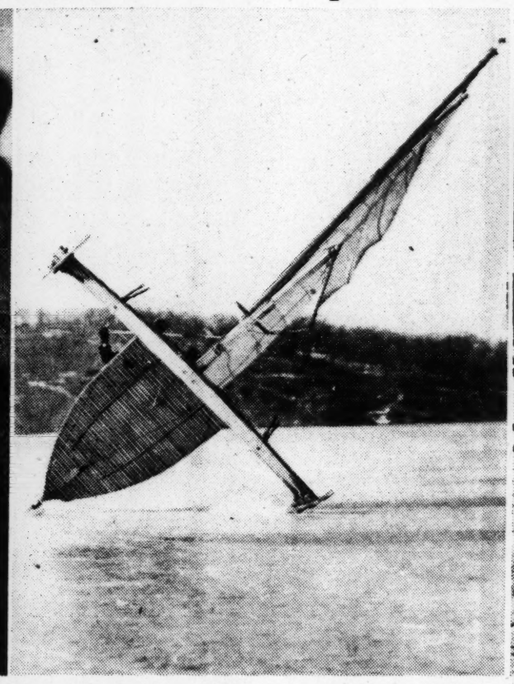
LAKELAND Fla. — Rudy York, problem child of the Detroit Tigers, was due to report to camp today as a catcher, not an outfielder. "He has no confidence in himself as an outfielder," said Manager Del Baker, "but he thinks he can win a catching job."

AVALON, Calif. — The Chicago Cubs are ready to get a flying start on their National League rivals. After working out for a couple of days, Pitchers Bill Lee, Clay Bryant, and Larry French began tossing curve balls yesterday. Dizzy Dean still is taking it easy. Praising his team's spirit, Manager Gabby Hartnett remarked, "There will be no clubhouse lawyers on my team if I can spot them."

PASADENA, Calif.—After spending their first day in camp at sightseeing, Chicago's White Sox were scheduled to buckle down to work today with calisthenics, fly chasing and easy throwing on the program.

ORLANDO, Fla.—Clark Griffith, the "Old Fox" of the Washington Senators, is jubilant over a training camp deal with the National League. He borrowed Spanish-speaking Al Lopez from the Boston Bees to coach his Cuban rookie, Roberto Ortiz. "When Ortiz came to camp he didn't know a word of English," Griffith explained. "We couldn't even tell him how to keep his foot on the pitcher's rubber. He understands a lot now."

News Shots From the Sports Reel



Wide World

Left: Robert Taylor (right) of Philadelphia, varsity football back at Columbia for three seasons and now captain of the wrestling team for the second year, receives the Class of '13 Football Cup from Guy Atkinson, class president. Center: Lake Hopatcong, N. J., scene. George N. Seger, son of New Jersey's Congressman Seger of Passaic, and Homer Sieder of Roseland, N. J., hike their craft in a stiff breeze during intersectional races. Right: Zeke Bonura, a hard hitter, but not too good a fielding first baseman, whom the Giants purchased from Washington last season after he was waived out of the American League, takes a workout at the New Yorkers' training camp, Hot Springs, Ark. Terry has hopes of improving and speeding up his first base play.

A. A. U. May Change Back To Yards-Miles Indoors

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—The boys didn't know it, but they planked down a fistful of metric records in the A. A. U. championships just in time. It looks as if the United States will be off the metric standard indoors for a long time to come.

The Executive Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union, meeting Sunday with memories of the meet still warm, recommended that future A. A. U. indoor competition be conducted with yards-and-miles measurements. This action is expected to be confirmed at the annual convention in Miami next December.

Last Outpost

Thus will disappear one of the last American outposts of the "international standard" introduced here seven years ago in preparation for the Olympic Games at Los Angeles.

The Intercollegiate A. A. A. A., whose indoor championships next Saturday headline this week's track and field program, already has returned to the yards-and-miles system. The National Collegiate A. A., whose rules govern the Big Ten championships this week, never left it.

This leaves the A. A. U. outdoor championships alone among all the track meets in the United States still on the international standard. There have been frequent suggestions for shift to the American plan, but it is doubtful any change will be made before the 1940 Olympics, if ever.

Daniel J. Ferris, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. A. U., explained the desirability of continuing the use of meters outdoors lay in the chance it gives American athletes to achieve records at internationally recognized distances and to compare their performances with such marks.

Not Recognized

Indoor records are not recognized by the International Federation and therefore, he said, there was no point in the A. A. U. adhering to meters when all other races are in yards. American records in all cases are the best indoor marks known and are recognized in this country as world standards.

For these reasons, performances at the 51st A. A. U. championships Saturday night appear destined for posterity.

Included in the exploits to be remembered are these:

Allan Tolmich of Detroit traveled 65 meters over five hurdles in 8.4s., one-tenth better than his own world record.

The 1,600-meter relay team of the 69th Regiment A. A.—Howie Borck, Dick Squire, Lou Burns and Charley Beetham—shaved six-tenths off the world record with a 3m. 17.2s. effort.

The 2,900-meter medley relay combination of the New York A. C.—Ed Stripling, Ed O'Sullivan, Gene Venzke and Phil Graves—did 7m. 08.3s. to cut seven-tenths off the old world record.

Herbert Thompson of Jersey City equalled the world mark for the 60-meter dash in 6.6s.

Don Lash of Indiana lapped the entire field in the 5,000-meter run to set a new record for an American citizen, 14m. 30.9s.

Lash, who was awarded the 1938 Sullivan Trophy yesterday as the athlete who did the most to advance the cause of sportsmanship, will race against Glenn Cunningham, the durable Kansan, in a special two-mile race as part of the I. C. A. A. A. A. jamboree. Cunningham retained his 1,500-meter title Saturday with a 3m. 54.6s. performance.

Von Cramm Enters Middle of March Egyptian Tourney

BERLIN, Feb. 27 (AP)—Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, star of Germany's Davis Cup team in 1937, has confirmed reports he was returning to international tennis competition—but not for Germany.

The blond star, who was released from a Nazi jail four months ago, has entered the Egyptian Tennis Championships at Cairo this winter.

It is understood he will represent a "foreign club."

Tennis experts agree that Germany would have little trouble winning the Davis Cup this year if von Cramm, back in top form, were allowed to represent his country.

Since von Cramm last represented Germany in Davis Cup Competition, Germany through the annexation of Austria and Czecho-Slovakia's Sudetenland has added Georg von Metaxa and Roderich Menzel to its squad. Those two with von Cramm and his old doubles partner, Henner Henkel, it is agreed, would be strong enough to beat the United States, minus the services of Don Budge, and, what is more important, defeat the strong Australian team, generally considered the strongest team in the field at present.

Von Cramm, now on his family estate near Hannover, is to practice on the French Riviera before playing in the Egyptian Tournament.

Von Cramm was arrested March 7, 1938. He remained in jail until his trial opened in May 1938 and started serving a 10-month sentence in June of that year. He was released Oct. 16, 1938.

CAIRO, Feb. 27 (AP)—Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, former German Davis Cup player, has entered the Egyptian Tennis Championships to be held here in the middle of March. He is due to arrive March 12 to play in the tournament organized by the Egyptian Lawn Tennis Federation. He is expected to compete unattached.

Henry Picard Captures The Thomasville Open

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Feb. 27 (AP)—It's not often they repeat in the army of touring professionals, but tall Henry G. Picard of Hershey, Pa., winner of the recent purse at New Orleans, took the big prize Feb. 26 in the Thomasville open.

The "Hershey Hurricane" came down the stretch late in the afternoon to add $700 to his bank roll with a winning score of 211, five strokes under par for the 54-hole $3,000 Thomasville test, to nose out a young Chicago pro, John Bulla, by one stroke.

Picard, in a tie for third place as the last round began, started firing his approaches dead to the cups to take the lead through 45 holes and give no quarter over the final stretch. Bulla, needing only par golf over the last four holes to take the top purse, lost two strokes by overshooting one green and driving into the woods at another.

Last-Round of 67

Slammin' Sammy Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., leading money winner last year, put on the greatest exhibition of shot-making of the tournament, scoring a last-round 67, five under regulation figures, to jump from far back in the ranks and take third money.

Fourth-place money was divided between six golfers, three of whom gave par a beating. Byron Nelson of Reading, Pa., winner here a year ago, and Ky Laffoon of Chicago had final round 69's and E. J. (Dutch) Harrison of Oak Park, Ill., and Little Rock, Ark., leading pursegetter of the winter campaign, took a final 71.

Nelson, Laffoon and Harrison deadlocked at 215 totals with Herman Barron of White Plains, N. Y., Horton Smith of Oak Park, Ill., and Leo Walper of Washington, D. C. Barron and Smith finished with 72's, Walper taking a 73.

Young Chandler Harper of Portsmouth, Va., a newcomer to the pro ranks and a very sound shot-maker, took 10th place money with an even par total of 216. Harper, whose putter failed him on the final round, could have been much lower than his sub-par 70 if his putts had dropped.

Metz Falters

The opening round leader, Dick Metz of Chicago, who finished second to Picard at New Orleans, blew to a final round 76 when he ran into all kinds of trouble, wound up in a tie with Paul Runyan of White Plains N. Y., for 11th place with 217's.

Charlie Yates, the tow-headed British Amateur Champion from Atlanta, finished in fourth place among the simon pures with a mediocre 231. Yates had rounds of 79—74—78. Chick Harbert, the young amateur from Battle Creek, Mich., took the amateur prize with a total of 221, three strokes in front of Tommy Barnes of Atlanta, the Southern Intercollegiate Champion. Barnes had two rounds of even par after a first-round 80. Charles Harper, Jr., was third with 230.

Leading scores follow:

Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa.	69	73	69	211
John Bulla, Chicago	69	72	72	212
Sam Snead, White Sulphur Springs	74	72	67	213
Byron Nelson, Reading, Pa.	74	72	69	215
Ky Laffoon, Chicago	75	71	69	215
Herman Barron, White Plains, N. Y.	74	69	72	215
E. J. Harrison, Oak Park, Ill.	74	70	71	215
Horton Smith, Oak Park, Ill.	71	72	72	215
Leo Walper, Wash'gton, D. C.	71	71	73	215
Chandler Harper, Portsmouth, Va.	73	73	70	216
Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y.	71	71	75	217
Dick Metz, Chicago	68	73	76	217
John Perelli, Lake Tahoe, Calif.	73	72	73	218
Tony Penna, Dayton, Ohio	71	72	75	218
Mike Murra, Wichita, Kan.	71	73	74	218
Lloyd Mangrum, Los Angeles	72	72	74	218
Jim Fogerty, Boston, Mass.	74	73	71	218
Felix Serafin, Scranton, Pa.	73	74	73	220
*Chick Harbert, Battle Creek, Mich.	76	71	74	221
Jack Grout, Hershey, Pa.	73	75	74	222

And Talking of . . . Soccer

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Corinthians and Casuals Get Together

LONDON—Eleven representatives of the Corinthians, most famous amateur club in the history of Association Football, are at present working with eleven delegates from another celebrated club, The Casuals, upon the details of a plan to amalgamate the two organizations. For a long time, they have been closely identified in their management, but the roles they have played have been different. The Casuals operating, as most other sides do, in a league—the Isthmian—and the Corinthians standing by their old tradition of playing just "friendly" matches, except when engaged in the only competition for which they have ever entered, the tournament for the Football Association Challenge Cup.

For sentimental reasons the passing of the Corinthians as a separate entity is deplored, because for more than half a century—for 56 years, to be exact—their name has stood for all that is best in the traditions of Soccer, the pastime, as apart from Soccer, the entertainment business. Though the vast growth of the latter in recent years has pushed them further and further from the center of the stage.

"Men of Corinth"

In an age of cups and points and medals, the "Men of Corinth" (as the old-time scribes delighted to describe them) have been something of an anachronism, with a membership rigidly limited to 50 in number, strict rules as to touring expenses, and training methods that were by no means intense. But they have been respected as guardians of high traditions and past glories, handed down from the time when the game was—well, just a game.

Although nowadays, even the lesser professional sides are stronger than the strongest unpaid club, there was a time when the Corinthians could beat the greatest giants of the English League. When they could, for example, trounce Blackburn Rovers by 8—1, Notts County by 7—0. When, moreover, it was their honor and satisfaction to furnish the whole of England's eleven in the international tournament. This they did against Wales in 1894 and 1895. O Tempora! O Mores! It is more than a quarter of a century since an amateur was considered good enough to be asked to play in "the" international of the season, against Scotland, and only nine amateurs have appeared against Wales and Ireland since 1919.

In these circumstances, it is interesting to reflect that the Corinthians were formed (in 1882) with the express purpose of strengthening England's national team, so that it should not continue to be beaten regularly by the Scots, who used in those days to put into the field an eleven composed mainly of Queens' Park players, thoroughly accustomed to each other's play and therefore capable of showing a power of combination that English sides altogether lacked.

Complete Success

The venture was a complete success. For, in the nine years following the 1884-85 season, England lost to Scotland only twice. By No 7 of their rules it was enjoined upon the Corinthians that "the club shall not compete for any challenge cup or any prize of any description whatsoever." In season 1922-23, however, they amended this law and entered for the Football Association Challenge Cup, being granted—as a tribute to their great past—the same exemption from early rounds of play as the big professional League sides. But as they could never survive more than one match, the privilege was criticised, then it was withdrawn. And the club then had to start in much earlier, in the last round of the qualifying competition.

Coincidentally with the advance of professional play, Soccer has declined in the Schools (many forsook it in favor of the Rugby Union game, which is completely amateur) and, as this affected the universities it also affected the Corinthians, most of whose players have been recruited from that source. Gradually, too, the Corinthians gave up the distinctive style traditionally associated with their name—the oblique forward pass, the forwards always making for goal, with the halfbacks following up and the fullbacks not far behind the halves. The old Corinthian policy was attack, attack, and then attack, with a free but legitimate use of weight, and rare speed and precision among the three inside forwards. Yes, in changing times the Corinthians lost much of their distinctiveness. Although not their keenness. Now they prepare to lose their separate identity. Again to keep their keenness. And by blending their best qualities with those of the Casuals, they hope to strengthen the cause of amateur Soccer by the fusion.

Lash Receives Sullivan Prize At N. Y. Dinner

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Don Lash, the Indiana State policeman and star distance runner, received the 1938 James E. Sullivan Memorial award yesterday at a luncheon attended by officials of the Amateur Athletic Union of America.

Ninth to be chosen in the annual nationwide poll of sports leaders as the athlete who "by his performance, example and influence as an amateur and as a man, has done most during the year to advance the cause of sportsmanship," Lash declared huskily, "This is one of the crowning events in my life."

Engraved on the base of the statuette were some of the slender Hoosier's accomplishments: member of the 1936 Olympic team, holder of American two-mile record, five times A. A. U. Cross-Country champion.

In making the presentation President Samuel E. Hoyt of the A. A. U. called attention to the many medals, cups and plaques Lash had won and added:

"You may have to build a house to hold them. But you won them in competition. This trophy you won by your fine conduct and splendid sportsmanship more than by excellence in running."

The award was first made to Bobby Jones in 1930 and then successively to Barney Berlinger, Jim Bausch, Glenn Cunningham, Bill Bonthron, Lawson Little, Jr., Glenn Morris and Don Budge.

Brennan Signed

GREEN BAY, Wis. (AP)—Jack Brennan, University of Michigan guard who gained wide publicity when pranksters recently elected him "queen" of the University's Winter Carnival, has been signed by the Green Bay Packers of the National Professional Football League. Brennan weighs 205 pounds.

Colorado Court Champion In Big Seven Conference

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Colorado, Dartmouth and Texas are the first of the 1939 college basketball champions to earn their crowns and only the first has won the right to don the bauble without risking the possibility of having it knocked off again.

Colorado, pace setter in the Big Seven Conference since the start of the season, clinched its first undisputed title in the so-called modern era of Rocky Mountain basketball when it beat Utah 48-46 last Friday. The Buffaloes, tied with Utah for the title last season, have a record of 10 victories in 11 games. They still have to meet Wyoming at Laramie next Saturday, but second-place Utah State, which posted a record 91-52 score against Colorado State last Saturday, already has lost three games.

According to the records, Dartmouth and Texas can be tied for the championships of the Eastern Intercollegiate League and the Southwest Conference, respectively, but it appears quite unlikely. Neither can be beaten without a play-off.

Green Beats Columbia

Dartmouth's Indians routed their most dangerous rival, Columbia, 54-48 Saturday for their ninth straight league victory as Sophomore Gus Broberg accounted for 25 points. If they should lose their last three games, second-place Cornell, with six victories and three defeats, or Columbia or Pennsylvania, tied for third at 5-3, might tie for the crown. Dartmouth and Cornell clash at Ithaca, N. Y., today while Penn and Columbia come together Saturday after playing Princeton and Harvard respectively on Wednesday.

Texas clinched its tie by whopping Rice 50-41 Saturday after first disposing of Texas Christian. Arkansas remained in a contending position with a 66-38 victory over Texas Aggies while four other teams which a week ago had chances to tie the Longhorns dropped out of the picture. If Texas can beat the Aggies at Austin Thursday the race will be all over regardless of the outcome of two Arkansas-Rice games.

This week the titles, in all the other major conferences except the two southern circuits, which settle their championships in tournaments, and possibly the Eastern Conference and the Big Six, should be settled.

Indiana in the Big Ten, Oklahoma Aggies in the Missouri Valley Conference and Oregon in the northern section of the Pacific Coast Conference already have strangle holds on the titles, but they still have to apply the final pressure.

Last Week in Big Ten

Indiana, winner over Iowa and Minnesota, goes into the last week of the Big Ten season with a record of nine victories in 10 starts. Ohio State, the only contender, has won eight and lost two. Last week's defeats eliminated Illinois, Minnesota and Purdue. The Hoosiers, however, still have to face their traditional rival, Purdue, today and Michigan Saturday while Ohio State plays the same teams in reverse order.

The Aggies, idle last week, saw all their rivals except Drake drop out of sight and even Drake's Bulldogs take a tumble when they lost to Washington University last Monday. In the windup, the Cowboys face Washington today then visit Tulsa and Creighton. Drake meanwhile plays Washburn and Grinnell at home. The Aggies, beaten only once in 10 starts, still have to win two more unless Drake loses again.

On the Pacific Coast it's still Oregon against Washington for the northern division crown while California still has to beat Stanford twice to clinch the southern title and a berth in the inter-group play-off. Oregon retained its northern lead by beating Oregon State last week while Washington took two games from Idaho. They meet in two games at Seattle Friday and Saturday and an even break will give the Webfoots the title.

California and Southern California, split their two-game series last week. They wind up with double bills against Stanford and U. C. L. A. Since the Trojans appear sure to win both games, California also must win twice to avoid a tie.

Extra Incentive

The Eastern Conference and Big Six races won't be decided until the bitter end and even then may wind up in ties. Since the conference has voted to dissolve the season, it's an extra incentive for Georgetown, the leader, Carnegie Tech and Penn State to win the last championship.

Georgetown was upset by Temple, the 1938 winner, 32-25 last Friday for its third defeat in eight games. Penn State won from West Virginia and Pittsburgh to tie idle Carnegie for second place. Each has won four and lost three. They tangle in a set of decisive games this week as Penn State plays Georgetown at Washington today while Carnegie visits West Virginia. On Saturday Georgetown meets Pitt and Carnegie tackles Penn State.

The ups and downs of the Big Six race left Kansas and Missouri tied for the lead with six victories and three defeats each. Each won two other games including Kansas' 59-45 decision over last week's leader, Oklahoma, which dropped the Sooners to third place. Oklahoma still has a chance to tie if it can beat Nebraska Saturday and Kansas State the next Monday on foreign courts. Otherwise the title goes to the winner of Thursday's Kansas-Missouri game at Columbia, Mo.

Southern Tournaments

The regular seasons for the Southern and Southeastern Conferences are virtually over with Wake Forest and Alabama in the leading roles. They won't be acclaimed champions, however, unless they can survive the tournament play. The Southeastern Tournament at Knoxville, Tenn., opens Thursday while the Southern Conference Tournament begins Wednesday.

Alabama still has to meet Mississippi State in a regular season game Monday and a defeat would drop the Tidesmen into second place behind Georgia. Wake Forest breezed past William and Mary and Davidson in its last two regular-season games to finish with a record of 15 victories and three defeats.

Queen's Skiers Win

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 27 (AP)—Queen's University of Toronto, Ont., won the team trophy here yesterday in a six-team International Ski Meet. Competing were the Syracuse Ski Club, Norland Ski Club of Hull, Que., Ottawa Ski Club, Manlius School of Manlius, N. Y., Queen's, and the Watertown Ski Club.

Conditions were poor, with a drizzling rain and sloppy going underfoot.

Bob Hammond of Queen's won the cross-country, with his teammate Ira Brown, second. Manlius won the slalom event with Queen's second. Bob Miller of the Norland Club took the jumping, his teammate Mac Martin was second and La Fluer of the Ottawa Club third.

From Last to Third

LONDON, Feb. 27 (CP cable)—After a slow start, Wembley Lions have put on a power drive that has carried them from last place in the National Hockey League standing to third, just eight points behind the leading Harringay Greyhounds.

Saturday night Lions defeated Earls Court Rangers 5—2 to pass Wembley Monarchs who drew 3—3 with Harringay Racers. In the third game of the night, Harringay Greyhounds gave the trailing Brighton Tigers a 7—2 drubbing.

Pitt vs. Minnesota

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 27 (AP)—The University of Pittsburgh announces it will renew football relations with Minnesota beginning in 1941.

A three-game series has been arranged, the first two in Minneapolis on Oct. 18, 1941, and Sept. 26, 1942, and the third in Pittsburgh, date of which will be set later.

The two schools twice have met on the gridiron. Minnesota winning both games. The Panthers lost the first at Minneapolis in 1933 by a 7-3 count and the second here the following year by 13-7.

Hubert Martin Wins

OTTAWA, Feb. 27 (CP)—Hubert Martin, Hamilton, Ont., star, retained the Canadian Amateur Squash Racquets Championship here yesterday with a decisive 15—10, 15—6, 18—16 victory over his cousin from Montreal, Harold Martin.

Both used a bewildering assortment of complicated shots off all four walls of the court. The little black ball could hardly be followed by the eyes of the spectators as it streaked from wall to wall.

Trenton vs. Bismarck; Dallas vs. Louisville

ATLANTA, Feb. 27 (AP)—Trenton, N. J., will meet Bismarck, N. D., and Dallas, Texas, will meet Louisville, Ky., in the semifinal round of the American Basketball Corporation's Independent Tournament today.

Trenton defeated Atlanta 47-45 in yesterday's play; Bismarck won over Taylors, S. C., 45-37; Dallas defeated Spindale, N. C., 54-53, and Louisville beat Spokane, Wash., 47-32.

College Squash Final

Stanley Pearson of Princeton won intercollegiate squash racquets honors Saturday at the Hemenway Gymnasium when he defeated Kim Canavarro of Harvard in the final, 15—10, 12—15, 7—15, 15—10, 18—17. Pearson reached the final by eliminating Frank Appleton of Harvard, 15—10, 15—7, 15—9, in the morning semifinal while Canavarro defeated James Rousmaniere of Harvard in the other semifinal, 15—11, 18—16, 16—18, 15—13.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Adventures of Squeak

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

There was once a little mouse called Squeak who wrote a very important letter. He was in a great hurry to send it off, but he had no stamp and the envelope was too large. He hunted and hunted, and though he couldn't find a smaller envelope, he did find three pennies in the cracked sugar bowl on the fireplace shelf.

So he brushed his hat, polished his shoes, straightened his whiskers, and taking the envelope in one hand and the pennies in the other, set out for the post office. The post office seemed very huge to him and filled with a great many people and he felt confused and frightened, for like most mice he was naturally timid.

But at last, after inquiring several times and then not listening to the answers, Squeak came to the right window, pushed in his pennies and received his stamp. When he had put it on his envelope, he found that he had forgotten to lick the back flap and it was still open. It was such a big envelope, and the glue got on his whiskers as he licked it, and people stared and Squeak got very embarrassed.

Strange Happenings

"I'll get inside and lick it from the inside where people won't see me," Squeak said to himself. But he was no sooner inside the big envelope trying to get hold of the flap—it was very hard from there—than someone, seeing his envelope on the floor, picked it up, saw that it was stamped and addressed, ran a sponge over the flap—and—the next moment, envelope, letter, Squeak, and all were in the mail bag!

What a time Squeak had, even trying to breathe in the darkness, not knowing where he was going.

But at last he fell asleep and the next thing he knew he was falling out of the mailsack, which had been turned upside down on a post-office counter. Squeak struggled and squeaked.

"What's that?" said one of the clerks. "See how that envelope is wiggling about! I never saw such a thing."

So the clerks called the postmaster and he opened the letter and out came Squeak, looking very untidy and miserable. He explained to them what had happened and they gummed up his envelope again with the glue they always keep in post offices, and sent it where it belonged. They were very kind and seemed to understand just what had happened. So as the postmaster was turning to leave, Squeak summoned courage to say in his little voice:

"But what about me, sir?"

"Well, what about you?" said the postmaster, turning back again.

Traveling in Disguise

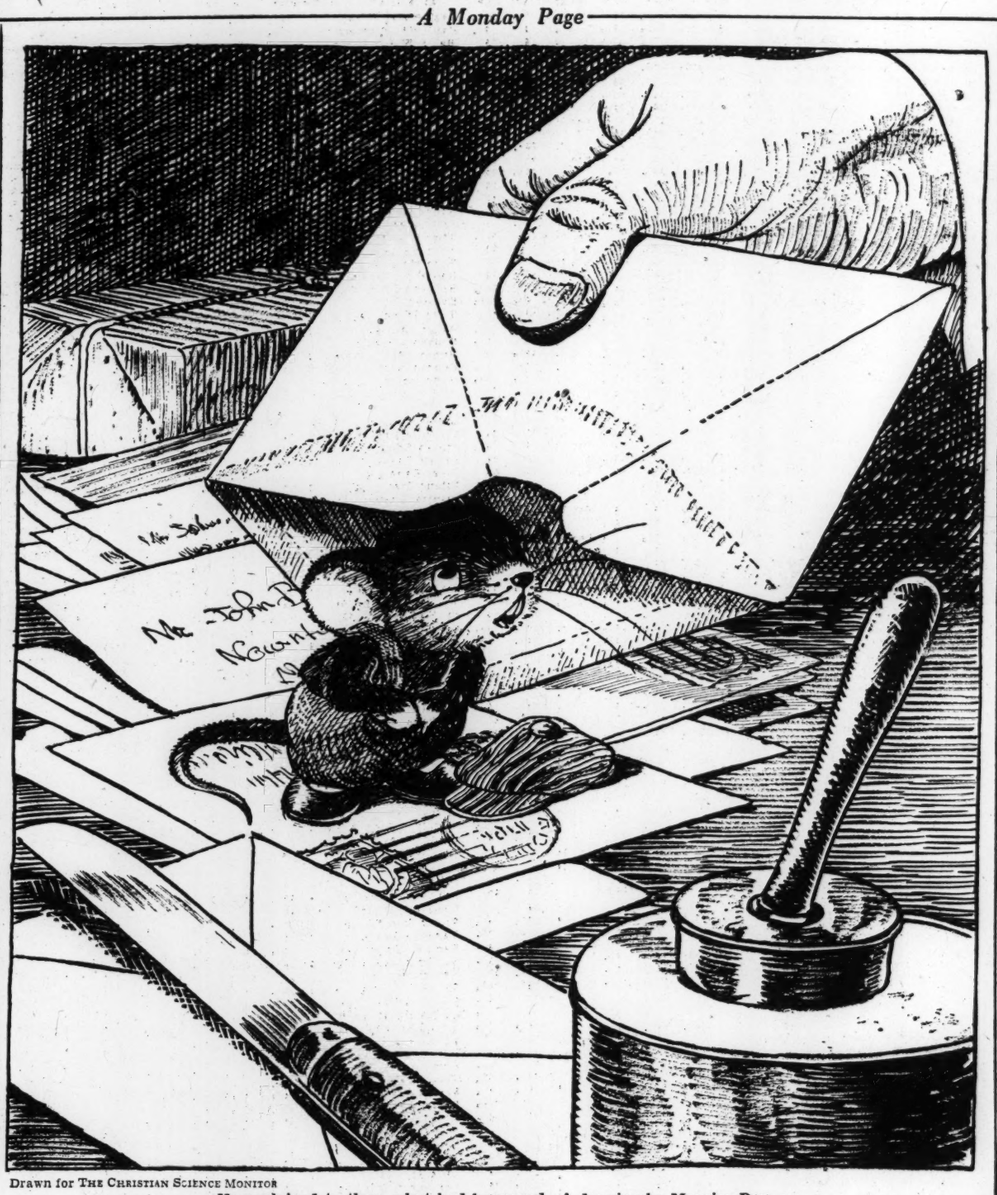
"How am I to get home, sir?" asked Squeak. "I don't know my way, and I haven't any money, and I'd never be able to inquire my way in such an enormous city."

"That's so," said the postmaster. "I guess you'd better go home the way you came."

And he took a tag, and wrote Squeak's address on it, and put a stamp on it—which he took from his own pocket—and then tied it about Squeak's waist where it wouldn't squeeze too much.

"You'd better pretend that you're one of those favors fastened to post cards, like little birch bark canoes or pickaninnies on cotton bales," he said. "If you see anyone, don't speak or move and they'll just think you're a new kind of gadget."

And that's just how Squeak got home. And the same evening, the postman told his children of the little plush mouse he had delivered at Squeak's house, addressed to Squeak, but I couldn't begin to tell you all the stories Squeak told the other mice, about how he had traveled the world in a mail bag. And all the stories were almost true. But in Squeak's stories, Squeak appeared very fearless, with his whiskers standing straight out, ordering postmen about in a lordly way. You would never have guessed it was Squeak at all.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

He explained to them what had happened—A drawing by Maurice Day.

The Sunflower Above the Wall

By D. M. Large

Chapter Ten

There was no more frost for two whole weeks, and the big Sunflower was very glad, though the Michaelmas Daisies were quite right when they said it looked pretty on the grass. But the Holly with the shaded leaves told him that the frost would come back; and it did.

The morning after the second frost came, the Sunflower felt as if he didn't take very much interest in things. So he hung his head a little, and never looked over the wall, he didn't even turn his face, for the rain had come, and the sun was hidden behind the clouds.

It was such a long time since the Sunflower had looked into the garden for more than an hour in the evening, that he saw a great many changes he hadn't noticed before. He knew that some of the flowers had gone into their winter sleep already; but that day he missed some more of his old friends. He almost wished that he, too, could be covered up warmly before another frost came to the garden.

The rain that so often follows white frost, was falling very gently when John wheeled his barrow along the path and lifted out some green plants onto the grass.

"Those were the Wallflower plants," the Holly said in a whisper, "and there will be lovely flowers on them in the spring. They are very friendly flowers really, and everyone is glad to see them after the winter. Even the 'Eastern Queen' is not a bit grand in herself when she talks to the others.

"I like the Wallflowers," the Holly went on; "you see, I'm here in the garden, awake all the time, and it is very lonely in the winter when you all go to sleep."

A Friendly Visit

John was still putting the hardy green plants into the ground when Jamesy Foley came in through the garden gate and walked up to him. John knelt beside the big round flower-bed—sometimes on the rubber mat Miss Katie had given him, but more often on the wet grass.

"Jamesy must have a message from his Grannie," the Sunflower thought, for Jamesy never came to the garden unless Mrs. Foley sent him. "Me Grannie says I'm not to make a tor-ment of meself," he had explained to the big Sunflower.

But that day the little boy had no message, it seemed.

"I didn't see sight nor light of the big Sunflower this morning," he told John, "and I wanted to see him again before he went asleep for the winter."

And John said, "Well, there he is for you. He has a great hang of the head, and he's not doing much looking about."

And when Jamesy came across the wet grass and stood on the path near the Sunflower, and touched one of his leaves, John left the empty barrow and came over too.

"He was the biggest flower ever I saw in me whole life," Jamesy said then, "and I used to like to look at him up there every day."

For a little while he said nothing more; then he knocked the toe of his boot against the path.

"Will he be there next year again, do you think?" he asked.

The "Annual Yearly" Ones

But John began to think about something else, and this was just as well, for he didn't really think, then, that the big Sunflower would be there again. He didn't know, when Jamesy asked him, that there were any sunflowers except those he called the "annual yearly ones."

So he talked instead about the book names of some of the flowers.

"He has some terrible old name himself," he said, nodding at the Sunflower, "but isn't his pet name good enough for anyone? I never could abide the book names," he went on, "since Miss Katie told me what they called the Forget-me-nots.

"I always had a great wish for Forget-me-nots." Jamesy nodded, for he liked them too.

"The name in the book was bad enough, the dear knows," John told him, "but when Miss Katie said it meant Mouse's Ears, I very nearly fell out of me standing. Mouse's Ears! I never saw a mouse's ear with little blue flowers on it, and neither did you, Jamesy Foley."

Though it was only the middle of the afternoon the Sunflower was quite sleepy when Jamesy spoke to him again.

"I'll miss you looking over the wall, Sunflower," he said, "but I'll be very glad altogether when you grow up there again after the winter.

"Goodby now, Sunflower," he said, "for in Ireland that means, 'Goodby until we see each other again.'" And the big flower looked down and said, "Goodby now, Jamesy." But it only sounded as if two of his leaves brushed together. So Jamesy went away, and John lifted the handles of his empty barrow, and went off for more plants.

Spring Will Come Again

The rain stopped for a while, and Miss Katie came out through the little gate; and Henry, the big black cat, came too, keeping to the path, for he knew that the grass was far too wet for his velvet paws.

Miss Katie stopped near the big Sunflower and called out to John.

"Did you ever measure him?" she asked.

And John said he did. "He was all but ten foot high," he said, "I had to get the step-ladder before I could measure him right."

And Miss Katie said, "He was a real credit to the garden; everyone liked to see him looking over the wall. Mary says the man that brought the coal today wanted to know where he was; he said he missed him."

The big Sunflower felt quite cheered. If only someone would tell him that he would be there again in the spring after his long, warm sleep in the brown earth.

"I suppose I may dig him up, root and all?" John asked, and the Sunflower listened very hard to what Miss Katie would say, it mattered so much to him.

"Indeed you may not dig him up, root and all," Miss Katie said sharply, "can't you see for yourself that he is one of those Sunflowers that come up again in the spring? He has another little shoot near his foot already. I know some sunflowers only last for one season, but he's not one of those. Mrs. Burke says the seed must have blown here from her garden, and that her sunflowers will come up next year."

Then Miss Katie touched the thick stem.

"Sleep well now," she said kindly, "and I do hope you will be just as tall next summer. I'm really very proud of you," she told him, and went back to the house. And Henry left the snail he had been watching and went after her.

The big Sunflower felt very happy. Miss Katie was proud of him, she said, and he had made a lot of friends on the Cloney road.

His head drooped a little more, and he felt he was going to sleep—as early as it was.

A robin perched on the Holly beside him, and sang his own cheery little song.

"Never mind the winter," he sang, "the spring will come again."

It was the very last sound the big Sunflower heard before he slept.

(The End)

New and Old Friends in Books

I used to think snowflakes belonged to birds,
And that they came falling down
When the Moon Lady feathered her Christmas geese
And shook out her silver gown.

Or I thought perhaps they were bits of cloud.
But now I know just what they are,
'cause I caught one today on my mitten—
And there was a baby star!

—From "Snowflakes," in "Lines About Ourselves," by Marchette Gaylord Chute. (The Macmillan Company.)

Book Reviews

Coronation Surprise

"The Queen's Earrings," by Veronica S. Hutchinson, will recall for some and introduce to younger boys and girls the story of the greatest pageant of our time, the Coronation of England's King and Queen.

The author tells how the Jenkenson family, living in a little village near London, actually at the Queen's invitation, saw the procession from the windows of Buckingham Palace, heard the Coronation service over the Palace wireless and saw the return procession. Even more than all this, the King and Queen and the royal princesses came into the room where the family were and paraded in their coronation regalia.

Now all this happened because Mr. Jenkenson had as an interesting side line, the business of piercing ladies' ears for old-fashioned earrings. One day, shortly before the Coronation, he was summoned to Buckingham Palace to pierce the Queen's ears. How excited his family were and the people of Gifford's Cross, where he lived! But further excitement followed when, on the morning of the great event, very, very early Mr. Jenkenson was called to the Palace, for the Queen could not put on her earrings. Because he was so helpful the Queen directed him to wait at the Palace for her return and the whole family had this memorable experience.

Pictures and story make this fairy tale-like book a fascinating description of this famous event. The author tells us there is a basis of fact behind the story and this adds a further note of wonder and romance.

Let's Sing

"Songs From Many Lands," compiled by Thomas Whitney Surette, is a fine collection of seventy-five songs that will appeal to you if you are very young. They are the songs that should be part of your experience of growing up. Words and easy accompaniments are included and you will find songs for every day, Christmas songs and rounds. You'll find it fun to learn songs that have been sung for many generations and you will be glad to know them as well as the latest popular songs of today. Mother, Daddy will enjoy this book with you.

"Folk Songs of Many Lands," by Grace Castagnetta and Hendrik Willem Van Loon, is third in a musical series by these compilers, and in this new contribution they provide both a song book and a very beautiful picture book for the whole family. Twenty-four folk songs are included, with pleasing piano accompaniments, arranged by Miss Catagnetta. Mr. Van Loon's gay drawings are delightful and enliven the collection. His "items of interest" about the songs at the close of the book are very helpful. They trace the personal histories these melodies have had and tell how old many of them are.

A Pet Pig

For you who like stories about "once upon a time in America" there is the jolly little book "Dancing Tom," by Elizabeth Coatsworth, with pictures by Grace Paull. About one hundred years ago, Caleb Foster and his wife Jennie with their baby, John, and their animals, journeyed by flatboat down the Mississippi in search of a home and richer land.

Jennie had taught their pig to dance to the tune of "Yankee Doodle," and had named him "Dancing Tom." He provided fun on the journey and when the family settled in the new land "Dancing Tom" still remained the pet of the Foster family, for he had distinguished himself, not only as an entertainer, but had proved himself a hero as well.

A New Kind of Pet

Rhoda W. Bacmeister, in "Jet," tells a true story about two little girls, Marjorie and Marian and the baby crow they saved from starvation and brought up in their large family of pets in their home in the Berkshire hills. The story tells of the patience and care that went into Jet's training. He knew the members of the family by name. He followed the children everywhere. Sitting on the handles of Marian's bicycle was a favorite stunt; and most remarkable of all his accomplishments was his ability to talk. This is a new kind of pet story and we think you will enjoy it for this reason.

Treasure that Lasts

"The New Junior Classics," a ten-volume set of selections of literature for children, is a treasure chest that contains fairy tales, fables, legends, hero tales, modern stories, and poetry new and old—a treasure that will last through childhood.

Fairy tales, folklore and legends included in this set are from authentic sources. Where stories are shortened, they have not been changed. Original illustrations are reproduced in color and black and white. The books are well bound, each volume in a different color.

We recommend the set for homes where there are not already well selected collections of the best books for children, new and old, because this set will introduce the best literature for girls' and boys' own reading. It will provide parents, too, with a wide range and variety of worthwhile material for reading aloud with their children.

This new compilation is edited by Mabel Williams, superintendent of work with schools, New York public library and Marcia Dalphin, librarian of the public library of Rye, New York. Because of training and wide experience, the editors have first-hand knowledge of the needs and tastes of growing boys and girls. They have wisely chosen selections from the classics of their kind, stories and poems which have pleased children for many generations and have included worthwhile contemporary work.

Florence Bethune Sloan

List of Books Reviewed

The Queen's Earrings, or How the Jenkensen Family Went to the Coronation, by Veronica S. Hutchinson. Illustrated in color and black and white by Louise Mansfield. New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Songs of Many Lands, compiled by Thomas Whitney Surette. Edited by The Association for Childhood Education. Illustrated (in color) by Gertrude Herrick Howe. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.50.

Folk Songs of Many Lands, by Grace Castagnetta and Hendrik Willem Van Loon. Illustrated in color by Mr. Van Loon. New York: Simon and Schuster. $2.50.

Dancing Tom, by Elizabeth Coatsworth. Pictures by Grace Paull. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

Jet: The True Story of a Talking Crow, by Rhoda W. Bacmeister. Illustrated by Marion Downer. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.

The New Junior Classics, edited by Mabel Williams and Marcia Dalphin; William W. Beardsley, editorial director. With over one thousand illustrations in color. New York: P. F. Collier & Son Co. 10 vols. $39.

Photograph by Pilet, Lausanne

These Swiss children are trying out their skates on the ice in Gstaad, Switzerland. One boy wears an American Indian costume—probably a Christmas gift.

Jose Lived in Mexico

Jose was an olive-skinned little boy with coal black hair and great, dark brown eyes, who lived not far from Chichen-Itza, the spot famous for its wonderful old Maya ruins, which speak always of that ancient Mexico which no longer exists. But always Jose could see the modern Mexico he loved, a land of individuality and of color, a fertile, warm country with high mountain peaks, snow tipped.

Jose lived in a white hut, with a thatched roof, built in the adobe style which the Mayan culture has given to a more modern Mexico. In the doorway of his house were always a few chickens pecking for grains of corn, and at least two hound dogs, curled up enjoying the warm sun.

Jose's home was very simply furnished within. There were a few hammocks, one for each member of the family, a table and several home-made chairs. Jose's mother did not do any of her cooking inside the house. Outside his father built a place for a charcoal fire, and made a roof from the broad leaves of the banana. Near by, Jose's mother had the maize, or corn, soaking in a pottery jar of lime water.

Often Jose helped his mother pound the corn on a stone metate, with a stone rolling pin. After the mixture was very well ground, it was like a thick paste. Jose's mother kept this paste in another pretty pottery jar, and when she wanted to cook with it, she rolled it into flat cakes and baked them over her fine charcoal fire. Jose called these cakes tortillas, and he was always glad when his mother baked them.

Jose's father worked on a big farm where corn and many vegetables were grown so the little family always had sufficient food.

Sometimes Jose went to the market place with his father, trudging many miles to bring in the vegetables and fruit and offer them for sale. Jose dressed just like his father to go to the market, in a white suit with a gay striped serape, or long scarf, and a large straw sombrero to keep off the intensely hot rays of the sun.

Best of all Jose loved the festivals and the dancing and singing that accompanied them. From the earliest history of Mexico the people have celebrated numerous ceremonies in which it was the custom to give flowers and fruits.

Similar joyous occasions are still celebrated, for the love of flowers has come down to the native people through many, many generations.

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When you write to a camp advertiser please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Saturday's sales	783,604
1939 volume to date	37,256,398
1938 volume to date	37,805,995

Rail Stocks Rise, Others Held Back By Profit Taking

NEW YORK, Feb. 27 (AP)—Buyers got behind the rails in today's stock market as profits were cashed in most other groups.

Lightness of selling was seen as an encouraging omen. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 800,000 shares. Fractional gains and losses ruled near the final hour.

As one broker remarked, anent the Government's business "appeasement" campaign, the "show-me boys" were still plentiful among speculative forces and these inclined to step softly pending more definite indications capital would respond to the Administration's go-ahead signal.

The foreign scene again came to the attention of financial quarters as the British and French took the lead in formally recognizing the Franco Spanish Government and the belief was expressed by many that prospects of a general European war were fading.

Business news contributed no great stimulation marketwise, but most observers apparently were still hopeful a spring upturn would materialize.

Stocks in favor most of the time on the home front included Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Union Pacific, Bendix, J. I. Case, Consolidated Edison, Johns-Manville, Philip Morris, and U. S. Gypsum.

Difficulties in extending last week's rally were encountered by U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Westinghouse, Union Carbide, Eastman Kodak, Douglas Aircraft, and United Aircraft.

Rail Bonds Rise

Rail loans gave a quiet bond market a little color today by extending recent gains by fractions to a point or so.

Buying of the carriers, based on expanding hopes of early congressional action on railroad aid, had no discernible effect on other corporate groups where trading remained at a listless pace with prices narrowly mixed.

U. S. Governments also moved in a small orbit, but Treasury's were steady at unchanged to a little higher on a limited turnover. Business again was mostly in the way of shifting of accounts in anticipation of the Treasury quarterly financing announcement expected shortly.

Showing substantial gains at the start of the final hour were Pennsylvania Railroad debenture 4½s of '70, Southern Railway 4s, New York Central 5s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, and Great Northern "G" 4s of '46.

International Telephone 5s pushed up about 2½ on active dealings with buying attributed to termination of hostilities n the 2½ year Spanish civil war. The foreign list was mostly on the improved side, with good gains in loans of Cuba, Italy, Japan and Prussia.

Wheat Prices Lower In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Feb. 27 (AP)—Reports of good rains and snows in the winter wheat belt helped to lower wheat prices almost a cent a bushel today.

Traders said receipt of beneficial moisture is important just before the growing season begins. The acreage planted to wheat is considerably smaller than a year ago.

Wheat closed ½-⅞ lower than Saturday, May and July 68¼-⅜; corn ⅝-⅞ down, May 48⅝-⅜, July 49⅞-50; oats ⅛-¼ lower.

Your Income Tax

No. 24

Depreciation Allowances

The amount to be recovered by depreciation is the cost of the property, if acquired by purchase after February 28, 1913. If acquired by purchase prior to March 1, 1913, the basis is the cost of the property, less depreciation sustained prior to March 1, 1913, or the fair market value on March 1, 1913, whichever is greater.

The proper allowance for depreciation is that amount which should be set aside for the taxable year in accordance with a reasonably consistent plan (not necessarily a uniform rate) whereby the aggregate amount so set aside, plus the salvage value, will at the end of the useful life of the property equal the cost or other basis of the property.

The depreciation rate of a building is not based upon the number of years it will stand before being condemned and razed, but on the number of years it will remain habitable or serviceable for the purpose for which constructed.

If the taxpayer builds a new building, the period over which depreciation may be claimed begins at the time the building is completed and capable of being used. Buildings under construction are not subject to a depreciation allowance.

If it is clearly shown that, because of economic or other conditions, property must be abandoned at a date prior to the end of its normal useful life, so that depreciation deductions alone are insufficient to return the cost or other basis, a reasonable deduction for obsolescence may be allowed in addition to depreciation. No deduction for obsolescence is permitted because, in the opinion of the taxpayer, the property may become obsolete at some future date.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
May	.68⅜	.68⅝	.68¼	.68¼	—.00⅜
July	.68¾	.68¾	.68¼	.68¼	—.00¾
September	.69½	.69½	.69⅛	.69⅛	—.00¾
Corn					
May	.49¼	.49⅜	.48⅜	.48⅝	—.00⅞
July	.50⅝	.50⅝	.49⅞	.49⅞	—.00⅝
September	.51	.51	.54⅝	.50⅝	—.00⅜
Oats					
May	.29	.29	.28¾	.28⅞	—.00¼
July	.27⅝	.27⅝	.27¼	.27¼	—.00⅛
Rye					
May	.45⅛	.45⅝	.45	.45⅛	—.00¼
July	.46	.46⅛	.46	.46⅛	—.00¼

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
58½	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	58¼	58¼	58¼	+ ¼
126	126	Abbott pf (4½)	1	126	126	126	Feb 18
45	38⅛	Acme Steel (1)	1	39	39	39	— ¼
11	8⅝	Adams Exp (.20e)	3	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅜
21¼	19⅝	Adams-Millis (¼g)	3	21	20½	21	+ ½
27½	24	Addressog (1.40)	3	25⅞	24⅞	25⅞	+1⅛
65⅝	54¼	Air Reduction (1a)	3	58	57⅜	57⅞	—1
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Appl	1	1	1	1	+ ¼
10	9⅜	Alaska Juneau (1)	5	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	21	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
12¾	8⅞	Alleghany pf xw	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
14⅞	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	16	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅝
13¼	9	Alleghany pf $40 ww	3	10¼	10	10¼	Feb 25
18⅞	13	Alleghany pr pf	3	14½	13½	14½	Feb 24
28¼	20	Allegheny-Lud Steel	5	23½	23⅜	23½	
11½	8¼	Allen Industries	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
193	170½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	2	174½	174¼	174¼	— ¼
13½	11¼	Allied Kid (½)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Feb 6
13⅜	11⅜	Allied Mills (¾e)	2	12⅞	12½	12½	— ¼
11⅜	8⅜	Allied Stores	13	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	
67½	61	Allied St pf (5)	6	68	68	68	+ ½
48⅜	39½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	15	43¼	42⅜	42¾	— ¼
19⅞	15½	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	18½	17½	17½	Feb 20
2⅜	1⅞	Amal Leather	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19	17½	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
69½	60¼	Amerada Corp (2)	6	61¾	61	61¾	+ ⅝
24¼	19⅛	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	4	20	19½	19½	— ½
17¾	13⅞	Am Bank Note(.20g)	5	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
8	5¾	Am Bosch	2	6⅝	6½	6⅝	Feb 25
54½	42½	Am Brake Shoe (1)	5	47½	46	47½	+1
100⅝	88	Am Can (4)	7	93⅛	92¼	93⅛	+ ⅜
178½	173⅞	Am Can pf (7)	1	169⅜	169⅜	169⅜	—4½
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	9	30	29½	29½	
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	4	48⅜	47¾	48	
24½	19	Am Ch & Cbl (.15g)	11	22¼	21⅜	22	— ¼
113	112	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	112	112	112	Feb 24
122¾	116⅜	Am Chicle (4a)	2	117	117	117	Feb 24
8¾	6⅛	Am Colortype	5	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	Feb 25
11⅛	8¾	Am Comi Alcohol	1	9¼	9	9¼	Feb 24
10½	8½	Am Crystal Sugar	3	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
5⅜	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	13	4¾	4⅜	4¾	Feb 25
5½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 21
3⅝	2⅞	Am & For Power	2	3	3⅛	3⅛	
15¾	12	Am & F P $6 pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Feb 25
19⅞	15¾	Am & F P $7 pf	4	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ¼
9¾	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
15	13¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	6	14½	14	14	— ½
5¼	4⅛	Am Hide & Leather	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
34¼	30	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	Feb 25
46	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	45	44½	44¾	+ ¼
1⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Feb 24
7¾	6	Am International	4	6⅜	6¾	6¾	Feb 25
30⅜	21½	Am Locomotive	10	26½	26	26¼	+ ⅛
79½	65	Am Locomot pf	3	70½	70	70½	+ ½
15¾	13	Am M & Fdy (.80)	6	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
4½	3⅜	Am M & Met	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
40⅛	32	Am Metal (¼g)	9	35	34	35	— ¼
122	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	122	122	122	Jan 26
7	5⅜	Am Power & Lt	40	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
48½	38	Am P&L $6 pf (1½k)	4	48	47¼	47¼	— ¼
43½	32⅜	Am P&L $5pf (1¼k)	12	43	42½	42½	— ⅛
18⅜	14	Am Rad & St S	39	16¾	16⅜	16½	
22¾	16½	Am Roll Mill	10	19	18¾	18⅞	
72½	62½	Am Roll Mill pf	2	65¼	65¼	65¼	— ¼
15¼	13¾	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	7	15⅛	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
20	15½	Am Seating (½e)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Feb 25
53⅜	41⅜	Am Smelt & R (½g)	8	46¼	45½	45½	— ⅜
134	129½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	131½	131½	131½	— ½
64½	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	2	62	61½	62	Feb 24
41	29¼	Am Steel Fdrs	13	35⅛	34⅛	34⅞	+ ¼
13½	8½	Am Stores	8	11⅜	11	11⅛	
14½	14	Am Stove (.20g)	1	13	13	13	—1
22½	19¼	Am Sumat Tob	2	20½	20¼	20½	Feb 25
91⅞	84	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	88	86⅞	88	+1½
18½	18	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ¼
158½	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	9	158½	158	158½	+ ⅛
87½	80⅛	Am Tobacco (5)	5	83½	83	83½	+ ½
89¾	83⅛	Am Tob B (5)	8	86½	85¾	86½	+1
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	3	149	149	149	—1
8¾	5⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
14⅜	11⅜	Am Water Wks	55	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
90	82	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90¼	90¼	90¼	+2¼
6¾	5	Am Woolen	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	Feb 25
43½	36⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅝	Am Zinc L&S	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
33	30	Am Zinc pr pf	2	29¼	29	29⅛	Feb 18
36¼	26	Anaconda (¼g)	55	30¼	29¾	30	
54⅞	45	Anacon W & C	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	2	17½	17⅛	17½	
15⅜	11½	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Feb 25
2½	2¼	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 2
29½	25⅛	Arch-Dan-M (¼g)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅜
103⅜	101	Armour Del pf (7)	1	103	103	103	+1½
6⅛	5	Armour Ill	14	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
52	44	Armour Ill pr pf	2	46	45	45	—1¼
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	45½	Armstr'ng Cork(¾g)	15	49⅞	47¼	47½	—2⅜
12¼	9⅜	Arnold Cons (⅜g)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
10⅜	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	13	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
74⅛	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	3	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	Feb 24
52⅞	51½	Assd D G 2 pf	1	51½	51½	51½	Feb 1
35⅛	33	Associates Inv (2)	1	36	36	36	+ ⅛
42⅞	31½	Atch T & S F	51	37¾	36½	37	+ ¼
69½	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	7	64½	64	64½	+ ½
30⅛	20	Atl Coast Line	8	24½	23¾	24½	+ ½
8	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7	7	7	Feb 6
15	11	Atl G & W Im pf	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	Feb 24
23½	20⅞	Atl Refining (1)	13	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
110	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	107	107	107	Feb 21
8⅞	7⅞	Atlas Corp (½e)	15	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
45⅞	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	46	46	46	+ ½
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	2	64	64	64	Feb 24
6½	5	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	Feb 25
4¼	3⅝	Auburn Auto	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅞	2¾	Aust Nichols	1	3	3	3	Feb 24
8⅞	6⅛	Aviation Cp (.18⅛e)	15	7½	7¼	7⅜	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
B							
17⅜	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	42	15½	14¾	14⅞	
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	43	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
10⅜	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	14	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
30½	20½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	*2	24⅛	24½	24½	— ⅜
21½	15⅝	Barker Asphalt	2	18⅝	18	18	Feb 25
13	9½	Barker Bros	8	10	10	10	
19½	14¾	Barnsdall Oil (1)	13	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ¼
21¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	*2	20½	20	20	— ⅛
19¾	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
100	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	100	100	100	
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	2	122½	122	122	Feb 17
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
73⅜	72⅜	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	Jan 25
29¾	22¾	Bendix Aviation	65	28⅜	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
20⅜	18⅞	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	6	20¼	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
51¾	51½	Benef Ind Ln pf(2½)	5	52⅜	52	52⅜	+ ⅜
55	49	Best & Co (1.60a)	3	53½	53⅛	53½	
80	60¼	Beth Steel	56	73¾	72⅛	72½	—1⅜
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	12	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
115	108¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	114½	114½	114½	+ ⅜
26½	22	Bigelow-Sanford	2	26¾	26⅜	26¾	+1
22⅛	17½	Black&Decker (1)	1	20½	20½	20½	
17¾	13	Blaw-Knox	6	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
34¾	24¼	Boeing Airplane	32	31½	31	31½	+ ⅛
28½	22¼	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	2	25	24¾	25	+1
16⅜	12½	Bond Stores (.60e)	6	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	+ ¼
20¼	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	32	20¼	20	20¼	
32	23⅜	Borg-Warner (⅛e)	11	26⅞	26½	26¾	+ ¼
2½	2	Boston & Maine	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
27	24	Bower Roll B (2)	1	24½	24½	24½	Feb 25
7⅜	7	Brewing Corp (.30g)	24	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
15⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass	3	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (1e)	18	26½	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
39½	34¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	35½	35½	35½	Feb 17
46½	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	45	45	45	— ¼
2	1⅝	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 24
9¾	8½	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Feb 25
13	10⅞	Bklyn-Man Tr	5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅜
42	37⅛	Bklyn-M Tr pf	2	40⅜	40¼	40¼	Feb 25
19⅜	15⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	10	19	18½	18½	— ⅛
34	31½	Brown Shoe (½g)	1	34	34	34	Feb 17
13⅝	10¾	Br'wick-Balke (¼g)	3	12¼	12	12	Feb 25
13½	10	Bucyrus-Erie	9	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
8	6	Budd Mfg	16	7	6⅞	6⅞	
5⅝	4¼	Budd Wheel	1	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	
30	23¼	Bullard Co	3	27⅞	27	27	Feb 25
32¾	24⅜	Bulova Watch (2)	2	30⅜	30¼	30¼	— ¼
15¼	12¾	Burling Mills (1)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
18¾	16⅞	Burr Ad Mach (.10g)	6	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅞	Bush Terminal	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
9½	7¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
22⅜	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
4	3½	Butte Cop & Zinc	14	3½	3½	3½	Feb 25
13¾	9	Byers (AM) Co	3	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ¼
17⅞	14½	Byron Jackson (¼g)	2	16	15¾	16	+ ½
C							
18	15¾	Calif Packing	5	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
49¾	49	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Feb 24
2⅛	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	28	1⅛	1	1⅛	
8⅝	6½	Calumet & Hec (⅛e)	5	7⅞	7½	7⅞	
17¾	14	Campbell Wyant	2	15	14½	14½	— ¾
20⅜	17	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	9	18⅜	18	18	— ⅜
6¼	4¾	Canad Pacific	17	5⅜	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
32½	30⅛	Cannon Mills (¼g)	3	32	32	32	+ ⅛
7⅜	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
20½	17½	Carpenter Steel (.40)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Feb 16
3⅞	3⅛	Carriers & Gn (.05g)	8	3½	3⅜	3½	
94¾	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	2	87	86¾	86¾	+ ¾
49⅞	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	3	49⅜	49	49¼	— ⅜
107½	105⅜	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	106	106	106	Feb 18
24⅜	17⅜	Celanese Corp	15	23⅜	23	23	— ⅜
94	89	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	89	89	89	Feb 24
19½	14¼	Celotex Corp	6	17	16¾	16⅞	+ ¼
22½	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	2	20	20	20	— ⅛
5¼	3¾	Cent Foundry	2	4½	4½	4½	
9½	7	Cent R R N J	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ½
5½	4½	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
5¼	4½	Century Rib M	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb 25
52⅞	39½	Cerro de Pas (1g)	2	43	42¾	42¾	— ¼
13	9⅜	Certain-teed Prod	2	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
30	23½	Champ Pap & F	3	29	29	29	
11	8	Checker Cab	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
39½	31	Ches & Ohio (2)	32	36⅛	35½	36⅛	+ ¼
88¾	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	89¾	89	89¾	+1
24⅜	19⅜	Ches Corp (.85g)	5	21¼	21½	21⅜	— ⅜
⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	½	½	½	Feb 6
3¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 24
1	¾	Chi & N West	16	⅞	¾	¾	
3½	2½	Chi & N West pf	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
⅜	⅜	Chi Great West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb 21
3⅞	2½	Chi Great W pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 25
12¾	11	Chi Mail Order (¼g)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
½	⅜	Chi M St P & P	1	½	½	½	Feb 25
1⅛	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
20¼	15	Chi Pneu Tool	14	18⅞	18½	18½	
37¾	34½	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	Feb 25
48	45½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	46½	46	46½	Feb 3
¾	½	Chi Rock Is & Pac	5	¾	¾	¾	Feb 6
1½	⅞	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb 24
1⅞	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8⅝	8½	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Feb 7
14⅜	12	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	1	13	13	13	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	9⅜	Childs Co	3	12	11½	11½	— ⅜
84	66⅛	Chrysler Corp (1g)	66	79¼	78⅛	78⅛	—1⅛
107⅝	9⅝	City Ice & F (.30g)	7	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
4¼	3¼	City Stores	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
24½	18½	Clark Equip	2	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅝
28½	24	Clev Graph Br (1e)	2	28	27⅝	28	
60⅛	49½	Climax Molyb(1.20a)	7	52¾	52¼	52¼	— ⅛
30½	23¾	Cluett Pbdy (¼g)	20	29¾	29½	29½	
133	125	Coca-Cola (4½e)	3	128	127	127	Feb 21
61¾	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	
157⅛	115⅝	Colgate-Palm (½)	11	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	11	103	103	103	Feb 23
36¼	25	Collins & Aik (¼g)	3	31	30¾	31	
23¾	16¼	Col Fuel & Iron	5	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
17⅛	15½	Colum Br'cast A (1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
16¾	15⅛	Colum Br'cast B (1)	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
9	6⅝	Col Gas & El	59	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
88⅜	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	Feb 25
15⅜	11	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Feb 25
29¼	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	29½	29½	29½	Feb 21
93	81	Colum Carbon (4)	9	87	86¾	87	+2
57	46	Coml Credit (4)	20	55	55	55	
109⅛	105¾	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	Feb 24
60	49½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	18	57⅞	57¼	57½	+ ¼
110	107¼	Coml Inv cv pf (4¼)	13	110	110	110	Feb 14
13¾	10⅜	Coml Solvents	37	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
2⅛	1½	Com'with & South	13	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
63½	45¾	Com & So pf (¾k)	11	62⅞	62¾	62⅞	+ ¼
28⅛	26¾	Com'with Edis (1.60)	42	28⅛	28	28⅛	
8⅝	7¼	Conde Nast	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅜
30⅜	24¾	Congol-Nairn (¼g)	15	28½	28¼	28½	+ ½
8¾	6	Congress Cigar §	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
25½	18¾	Consol Aircraft (1e)	10	22½	22	22¼	— ¼
8¼	6⅞	Consol Cigar (¾g)	1	8	8	8	Feb 15
34⅜	29¼	Consol Edison (2)	86	34⅛	33¾	33¾	
105	101¾	Consol Edison pf (5)	5	105¼	105	105	
2⅛	1½	Consol Film (¼k)	3	1½	1⅜	1½	
11⅜	9	Consol Film pf (¼k)	2	11	11	11	— ⅛
6½	5⅜	Cons Laundries	2	6½	6	6	Feb 25
8¼	8	Consol Oil (.80)	51	8⅞	8½	8½	— ¼
3¼	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	5	2½	2½	2½	Feb 23
3¾	2⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
15	12½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12	12	12	Feb 16
95¾	94	Consum Pow pf(4½)	2	95¼	95¼	95¼	Feb 21
16½	12⅜	Container Corp	3	14	14	14	+ ¼
20⅜	16	Cont Bak A	10	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅜
2	1½	Cont Bak B	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
78	68	Eng P S $5 pf (5)	1	73	72⅞	72⅞	+ ⅜
80	71½	Eng P S $5½ pf(5½)	6	78	77	77¾	Feb 9
83½	76

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quiet, Cheerful Tone in European Marts Past Week

LONDON (AP)—European markets during the past week preserved a quiet, cheerful tone as a result of the absence of any major political development.

Some stocks strengthened a few points and markets reacted favorably Feb. 24 when Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax spoke emphasizing Britain's solidarity with France.

On the stock exchange, the week's improvement was reflected by inquiries about new investments rather than by increased business, but market men thought this was a good sign considering the sensitiveness of the market to international politics.

Heavy oversubscription for the Essex County Council loan of £1,000,000 ($5,000,000) indicated there was plenty of cash available for investment. The lists closed with applications received for 20 times the normal amount.

Australian Issue Fails

This was in contrast with recent response to an Australian Commonwealth issue for 8,500,000 Australian pounds ($31,875,000) for which only 4,800,000 Australian pounds ($18,000,000) was subscribed.

In the foreign bond market announcement that a British trade delegation would visit Moscow shortly led to unexpected speculation in pre-revolutionary Russian bonds.

Some believed the Soviet Government might recognize the old Czarist debt if the delegation was successful in improving British-Soviet trade relations. It was admitted this speculation was mainly on long odds, an effort to get in on the ground floor and with little to back it up.

Russian bonds, totaling about £150,000,000 ($750,000,000) in London, are quoted at a level price with the idea of lumping all loans together if the Soviet revokes its previous repudiation of Czarist debts.

Two weeks ago the bonds could be bought at 60 cents for £100 ($500). At the close of this week the same amount changed hands for $1.80.

The pound sterling continued to gain on the foreign exchange market, reflecting weakness in other currencies rather than increasing strength in sterling.

Trading in Dollars

Dollars were offered in excess of commercial requirements following their sale in European countries to buy national currency to prevent the flight of capital.

This occurred in Amsterdam, where there was an attempt to check weakness in the guilder. The belga also gave ground slightly, denoting further loss of gold by Belgium.

For the third successive week these increases in demands for South Wales tinplate from domestic and foreign buyers. This was thought to be largely the result of moderate orders from Argentina following a hold-down on Argentine orders from the United States.

A dull tone prevailed on Continental exchanges. Paris prices tended unfavorably, influenced by uncertainty over Italian colonial demands.

The Berlin Boerse was decidedly weaker due to increased income taxes, but there were few noteworthy developments.

Bankers Slightly Less Optimistic

NEW YORK (AP)—The 2,500 bank directors and business men asked monthly by the magazine "Banking" for their views on business conditions, are not quite as optimistic about the outlook as they were 30 days back.

The magazine, official publication of the American Bankers Association, reports 39 per cent of polled executives hold business is getting better, 38 per cent find conditions "about static," and 23 per cent think trade is getting worse. In the previous month 45 per cent reported improvement, 38 per cent thought trends unchanged, and 17 per cent noted declining tendencies.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	12.94	13.75
Affiliated Fd 2nd Inc	12.94	13.77
Amerex Hold	26.625	28.125
Am Business Shrs	3.44	3.80
Am Gen Equip Inc	.48	.55
Am Ins Stocks	5.00	5.00
Boston Fund	16.16	17.38
British Type Inv	.16	.31
Broad St Inv	25.46	27.23
Bullock Fund	14.75	16.00
Can Inv Fund	4.00	4.35
Century Shrs Tr	23.32	25.08
Chain St Inv	16.33	17.37
Dividend Shrs	1.33	1.43
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	17.70	19.07
Eaton & Howard Fd F	12.07	12.96
Equity Corp $3 pf	26.75	27.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	20.12	21.66
Fund Investors Inc	18.31	19.81
Gen Capital	31.55	33.92
Gen Investors Tr	5.09	5.55
Incorp Investors Tr	17.51	18.83
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	35.60	35.60
Maryland Fund	5.75	6.36
Mass Invest Tr	21.56	23.18
Mutual Invest	11.62	12.69
Nation Wide Voting	1.37	1.52
New England Fund	13.22	14.25
Old Colony Tr Assoc	14.00	16.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.46	.52
Quarterly Income Shrs	11.25	12.75
Railway & Light Sec	10.50	12.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	93.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	.29	.82
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	2.75	4.25
Spencer Trask Fund	16.15	17.15
Stand Utl Inc	.65	.70
State Street Invest	79.75	82.50
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.56	.62
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.97	1.07
US El Lt & P Voting	1.04	....
Wellington Fund	13.93	15.39
World Investment Tr	3.71	4.12
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	5.00	5.75
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.81	....
Cumulative Trust	4.88	....
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.50	....
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	3.02	....
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.68	....
Diversified Tr C	3.80	....
Diversified Tr Shrs	5.85	6.55
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.30	4.60
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.20	5.75
Nation Wide Sec	3.57	....
North Am Bond Tr Cts	53.125	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.34	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.85	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.80	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.57	....
Repres Tr Shrs	10.20	10.70
Super of Am Tr AA	2.46	....
Super of Am Tr C.	6.94	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.50	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.16	....
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.25	3.25
First Boston Corp	16.75	18.25
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	1.125	2.125
Keystone Custodian Funds		
Bonds Liq. value	Sales price	**Common Stocks** Liq. value	Sales price
B-1 26.83	29.43	S-1 27.95	30.62
B-2 22.61	24.77	S-2 14.84	16.42
B-3 14.74	16.24	S-3 13.30	14.75
B-4 7.14	8.02	S-4 4.99	5.58
Preferred Stocks			
K-1 15.40	16.87	K-2 11.28	12.53

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
101 3¼s '45-43	110	109.31	110
1 3¼s '46-44	110.7	110.7	110.7
9 4s '54-44	114.30	113.28	114.30
9 2½s '45	106.31	106.28	106.31
1 2s '47	102.21	102.21	102.21
1 2½s '52-50	103.10	103.10	103.10
1 3s '55-51	107.29	107.29	107.29
4 2⅞s '60-55	105.8	105.8	105.8
3 2¾s '59-56	104.2	104.2	104.2
5 2¾s '65-60	103.18	103.18	103.18
5 2¾s '63-58	103.19	103.19	103.19
Federal Farm Mortgage			
1 3s '49-44	107.14	107.14	107.14
Home Owners' Loan			
3 3s '52-44	107.12	107.11	107.12

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	105	105	105
3 Alb P W 6s '48 ww	39½	39½	39½
5 Alleghany cv 5s '44	81	81	81
10 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110½	110⅜	110⅜
1 Am Ice 5s '53	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 AmIGChem cv 5½s '49	102¼	102¼	102¼
8 Am Int 5½s '49	102	102	102
10 Am T & T 5½s '43	111⅞	111⅝	111⅞
13 Am T & T 3¼s '66	107¼	106⅞	106⅞
8 Am T & T 3¼s '61	108	107¾	108
2 Am WW&E 6s '75	106¾	106½	106¾
2 Anacon Cop 4½s '50	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
8 Ang G Nitra deb '67	22¾	21¾	21¾
7 Arm Del 4s '57	98¾	98⅛	98¾
11 Arm Del 4s '55	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
8 AT&SF 5s '95	109¼	108¾	109
4 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	101½	101½	101½
4 AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	110	110	110
2 ACL clt 4s '52	68	68	68
5 A C Line 5s '45	76½	76½	76½
9 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	41¾	41	41¾
5 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	35	35	35
4 Atl Refin 3s '53	103¾	103⅝	103¾
92 B&O rfg 6s '95	23¾	22	22¼
21 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	21¾	21½	21¾
32 B&O 1st 5s '48	56¼	54½	56¼
16 B&O rfg 5s '95	21¾	21¼	21¾
16 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	21½	21½	21½
2 B&O 5s '96 F	23¾	23⅜	23⅜
9 B&O 5s 2000 D	23¼	23	23¼
5 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	22¾	22¾	22¾
48 B&O cv 4½s '60	14⅜	14	14¼
10 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	13½	13⅜	13⅜
31 B&O 4s '48	56¼	55½	56¼
8 B&O 4sPLE&WV '41	50⅛	50	50
3 B&O 5s W '50	38½	37¾	37¾
3 B&O 5s W '50 ct	38	37	37
3 B&O 4s T C '59	45½	45½	45½
1 Bang&Aroo cv 4s '51	86	86	86
5 Bang&Ar cv 4s '51 st	93	93	93
1 Bell T Pa 5s '48.B	117½	117½	117½
1 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107	107	107
13 Beth tl 3¾s '66	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
22 Beth Stl 3¼s '52	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
10 Boston&Me 5s '67	31	31	31
7 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ '61	28½	28¼	28⅜
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108	108	108
25 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	78	77¾	78
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '57	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	98½	98½	98½
18 Brown hoe 3¾s '50	105½	105½	105½
2 Buf R&P 4½s '57	32¾	32¾	32¾
6 Bush Term 5s '55	40	39½	40
1 Bush T Bldg 6s '60	51	51	51
10 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	96¾	96¼	96¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114¾	114¾	114¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	116¼	116¼	116¼
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	123¼	123¼	123¼
1 Can Pac 5s '44	114	114	114
2 Can Pac 5s '54	98¾	98¾	98¾
7 Can Pac 4½s '46	99⅛	99	99⅛
8 Can Pac 4½s '60	93¼	93	93¼
21 Can Pac 4s perp	81	80¾	81
1 Carth&Adir 4s '81	52	52	52
2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
4 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
2 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Cen Pac 5s '60	57½	57	57
1 Cen Pac 5s '67	74	74	74
10 Cen RR N J 5s '87	24	23½	24
1 Cen RR N J 4s '87	21	21	21
1 Cen Steel 8s '41	115½	115½	115½
2 ChampP&F(38) 4¾s50	101½	101½	101½
3 Ches & Ohio 4½s '92	123	123	123
1 C&O 3½s '96 D	98½	98½	98½
2 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	90¾	90¾	90¾
7 CB&Q gen 4s '58	98	98	98
3 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	18¾	18⅜	18¾
14 Chi Gt West 4s '59	21¾	21¾	21¾
5 Chi I & L 6s '66	4½	4½	4½
1 Chi I & L 6s '47	10¼	10¼	10¼
46 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
54 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3	2¾	2⅞
1 CM&StP 4¾s '89 D	27	27	27
25 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	28	27½	28
2 CM&SP 4½s '89 E	27½	27½	27½
3 CM&SP gen 4s '89	28	26½	28
6 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	10	9½	10
2 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	16	15¾	16
5 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Chi&NW 4s '87	14½	14½	14½
10 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	7¾	7¾	7¾
7 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3½	3½	3¾
10 CRI&P 4s '88	15¾	15⅜	15¾
4 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s'63	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	90	90	90
6 Clev Un Term 5½s'72	87	86½	86½
5 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	78⅞	78	78
7 Col&So 4½s'80	44½	44	44½
41 Columbia G 5s'52 May	101¼	101	101
57 Columbia G 5s1961	101¼	101⅛	101¼
3 Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	104	104	104
21 Com'l Cred 2s'42	102½	102½	102½
8 Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	109	108¾	109
38 Comwlth Ed 3½s'58	111¾	111½	111½
2 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108¼	108¼	108⅛
2 Con Edis 3¼s'65	105½	105½	105½
5 Con Edis 3½s'48	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 Con Edis 3½s'58	107⅜	107¼	107¼
1 Con Edis 3½s'56	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Con Oil cv 3½s'51	104	104	104
1 Consol'n Coal 5s'60	46	46	46
1 Consum Pow 3½s'70	109½	109½	109½
9 Consum Pow 3½s'65	108	108	108
13 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	104¾	104½	104¾
8 Continent Oil 2¾s'48	108¾	108½	108⅝
4 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	34½	34	34½
3 Cuba RR 7½s'46	43	43	43
9 Cuba R R 5s'52	40	40	40
88 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	63	61⅞	63
4 DG&E 5s'51	106½	106½	106½
2 Den G&E 5s'51 st	106	106	105
15 D&RG 4s'36	12	12	12
3 D&RG West 5s'55	4¾	4	4¾
13 D&RG W 5s'55 Asd	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 D&RG West 5s'78	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 East'n Ry Minn 4s'48	105	105	105
9 Elec Auto Lt cv 4s'52	107½	107⅜	107⅜
18 Erie rfg 5s 67	12¼	12	12¼
1 Erie rfg 5s 75	12¼	12⅛	12¼
6 Erie gen lien 4s 96	22	21½	22
1 Erie cv 4s 53 D	18	18	18
1 Erie & Jef 6s 55	41	41	41
2 Fairbanks Morse 5s 56	105½	105	105
16 Firstone T&R 3½s 48	103⅞	103⅞	103¾
30 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9	8⅞	8⅞
1 Fla Cst 5s 74 ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
5 Fla ECst 4½s 59	62	62¼	62¼
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	42	42	42
2 Gen Am Inv 5s 52	103	103	103
2 Gen Mot Accept 3s 46	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3 Gen Mot Accept3¼s51	106¼	106¼	106¼
9 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	66½	65¾	65¾
9 Goodrich 4¼s 56	100	100	100
4 Goodrich 6s 45	101	100⅞	100⅞
25 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	95	95	95
5 Gt or 5s 73	88	87½	88
20 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	104½	104½	104½
17 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	99	98½	99
41 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	86¾	86¼	86¾
1 Gulf M&N 5s 50	78	78	78
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	95	95	95
1 Hocky V 4½s '99	120	120	120
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	68	68	68
1 Housatonic 5s '37	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
25 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	34¾	34	34½
11 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	49	48¾	48¾
2 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14¼	14¼	14¼
3 Ill Cen 4s '52	58½	58½	58½
6 Ill Cen 4s '53	56½	56	56½
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	56½	56½	56½
62 Ill Cen 4s '66	53	52	52¾
3 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	56½	56½	56½
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
4 Ill Steel 4½s '40	104⅛	104	104
2 Ind Bloom&W 4s '40	95	95	95
2 Inland Steel 3¼s '61	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	64	64	64
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	68¼	68¼	68¼
2 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	3½	3	3½
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	15½	15½	15½
12 Int Hydro cv 6s '44	82¼	82¼	82¼
1 Int Paper 6s '55	93	93	93
1 Int Paper 5s '47	99	99	99
10 Int Rys C A 6½'42	97¼	95¼	95¼
28 Int T&T 4½s'52	68½	66¾	68½
28 Int T&T 4s '49	71¾	71¼	71¾
6 Jones&LchSt 4½s'61	94¼	94	94¼
1 KCFtS&Mem 4s '36	33	33	33
6 K C South 5s '50	66½	66¼	66½
3 K C South 3s '50	70¼	70	70¼
15 K C Term 4s '60	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Kresge Found 3½s '47	100¾	100¾	100¾
9 Lac Gas 5½s '53	54¾	54¼	54¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	54½	54½	54½
10 Lac Gas 5s '37	85	83½	85
2 LS&MS 3½s '97	87¼	87¼	87¼
6 Lautaro Nit inc '75	23¾	23¼	23¼
4 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	56	55½	56
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	56	56	56
2 Leh Val H Term 5s '54	50	49¾	50
4 Leh Val NY 4½s '40	49	49	49
4 Leh Val NY 4½s'40 asd	48½	48½	48½
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003	21	20¼	21
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	21	21	21
44 Leh Val 4s 2003	20¾	20¼	20¾
51 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	20½	20¼	20¼
2 Loews 3½s '46	100½	100½	100½
7 Lone Star Gas 3½s'53	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Long Is rfg 4s '49	84	84	84
3 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	84	84	84
6 Louisia&Ark 5s '69	82½	82½	82½
1 Lou@N 4½s 2003	87¾	87¾	87¾
15 Louis&N un 4s '40	100⅛	100	100
4 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	82	81⅞	82
2 L&N Pad & M 4s '46	98	98	98
6 Manati Sug 4s '57	28⅜	28	28
7 Manhat Ry 4s '90	33½	33½	33½
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
2 Market St Ry 7s '40	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
22 McCrory Strs 5s '51	106	106	106
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Mich Cen 4s '40	93¼	93¼	93¼
2 Mich Cen 4½s '79	72⅞	72½	72⅞
10 MilSparta&NW 4s '74	14	14	14
10 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	6½	6½	6½
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	6½	6½	6½
3 Mo-Ill 5s '59	51	51	51
2 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	27¾	27¾	27¾
7 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	12⅞	12¾	12⅞
20 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	41	41	41
5 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	23½	23	23½
4 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
17 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	19	18¾	19
4 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	18¾	18½	18¾
15 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	19	18⅞	19
5 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	18¾	18¾	18¾
4 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19	18⅞	19
5 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
3 Mob & Oh 5s '38	32½	32½	32½
3 Mob & O 4½s '77	27½	27½	27½
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	50	50	50
3 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	108½	108½	108½
11 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s '65	104½	104¼	104¼
38 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	99⅛	99	99⅛
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	50	50	50
5 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	42½	42½	42½
5 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	53	53	53
3 Mount St T&T 3¼s '68	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Nassau El 4s '51	38	38	38
26 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
1 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104½	104½	104½
2 Nt RR Mex 4s '51 asd	⅝	⅝	⅝
11 Nati Steel 4s '65	107½	107½	107½
1 New Eng T&T 5s '52	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞
5 NO Pu Sv 5s '52 A	103½	103½	103½
8 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	34½	34¼	34¼
9 NYC rfg 5s 203	63¾	62¾	63¾
2 NYC 4½s 2013	57¾	57	57¾
3 NYC cn 4s'98	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
10 NYC 3¾s '46	78	78	78
5 NYC cv 3¼s'52	67½	67	67
34 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	57¾	57	57¾
11 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	64	63½	63½
31 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	55½	55	55½
1 NY Conn RR 4½s'53	106¾	106¾	106¾
7 NY Dock Co 4s '51	50	50	50
76 NY Edis 3¼s '65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2 NY Lack&W4s'73A	56	56	56
5 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
5 NYNH&H clt 6s'40	24⅜	23¾	24⅜
12 NYNH&H 4½s'67	16	16	16
15 NYNH&H 4s'55	14½	14½	14½
10 NYNH&H 4s'56	14½	14	14½
5 NYNH&H cv 3½s'56	13	13	13
3 NY O&W rfg 4s'92	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2 NY&R Gas 6s'51A	100	100	100
26 NY Steam 3½s'63	105	105	105
1 NY Tel 4½s'39	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
6 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
1 NL&O Pow 5s'55	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Norf Sou 5s'61 ct	14¼	14¼	14¼
3 Norf Sou 5s '61A	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
9 Norf W 4s'96	122	122	122
31 Nor Pac 6s 2047	66½	65¼	66½
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53½	53½	53½
5 Nor Pac 4s '97	83	83	83
12 Nor Pac 3s 2047	49¾	49¾	49¾
2 Ogden&L Cha 4s '48st	5¼	5¼	5¼
5 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107½	107½	107½
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Ohio Ed 3½s'66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Okla G&E 4s '46	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Ore RR&Nav 4s '46	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
15 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	115½	115½	115½
4 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '46	117½	117½	117½
18 Ore-Wash RR&N 4s '61	105	104¾	104¾
6 Otis Steel 4½s'62 asd	78⅞	78⅛	78⅛
7 Pacif Cst 1st 5s '46	58⅛	58	58⅛
8 Pac G&E 3½s'66	107½	107⅜	107½
4 Pac G&E 4s '64	112¼	112¼	112¼
2 Pac T&T 5½s'66C	108¾	108¾	108¾
11 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Para Pict 6s '55	101½	101	101½
1 Para Pict cv 3¼s'47	84½	84½	84½
2 Parmelee T 6s '44	58	58	58
4 Penn Co 4s '48	100¼	100¼	100¼
13 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	105	105	105
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	105¾	105¾	105¾
13 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	98⅛	97⅝	98⅛
11 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	84¾	83½	84½
16 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	94⅞	94¾	94⅞
38 Pen RR 3¼s '52	82⅝	82½	82½
1 Peoria&E 1st 4s '40	53	53	53
1 Phelps Dodge3½s'52	113	113	113
3 PhilBal&W 4½s'77C	105	105	105
1 PhilBal&W 4½s'81D	105	105	105
18 Phila Co 5s '67	103¼	103	103
5 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1 Philippine Ry 4s '37	9¾	9¾	9¾
11 Phillips Pet 3s '48	110	110	110
10 PCC&StL 5s '75 B	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 PCC & St L 4½s '77	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1 Pitt Cok & Ir 4½s '52	94¾	94¾	94¾
91 Porti Gen E 4½s '60	74¼	73½	74¼
1 PortoRiATob cv 6s '42	40	40	40
2 Postal T&C 5s '53	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1 Pressed Stl C 8s '51	86	86	86
2 Prov Term 4s '56	45	44¾	45
3 Purity Bak 5s '48	100	100	100
2 Readg 4½s '97 A	76½	76½	76½
1 Rem Rand 4½s '56	104	104	104
8 Republic Steel 5½s'54	108½	106¼	106¼
7 Repub Steel 4½s '56	93¼	93	93¼
6 Repub Steel 4½s '56	93½	93¼	93¼
1 Richfield Oil 4s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Richm Term 5s '52	103½	103½	103½
1 Safeway Strs 4s '47	108¼	106¼	106¼
3 StLIM&S4sR&G'33	61½	61½	61½
7 St L S F 4½s '78	11½	11	11½
7 StLSF4½s'78ctf st	11	10¾	11
1 St L S F 4s '50 A	11½	11½	11½
2 St L S F 4s '50A ct	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 St L S W rfg 5s '90	14	13⅞	13⅞
3 SA&A Pass 4s '43	61¾	61¾	61¾
2 San Diego G&E 4s '65	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Schulco 6½s46 A st	19⅞	19¾	19⅞
59 Seab A L cn 6s '45	8½	8¼	8⅜
6 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	7¾	7¾	7¾

U. S. Imports in January Largest for Any Month in a Year

Insurance Assets Tremendous Gains Amaze O'Mahoney

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, Chairman of the Federal Monopoly Committee, declared today that "never in the history of the world has there been such a concentration of property assets as that which now supports American insurance policies."

Mr. O'Mahoney, in summarizing the first part of the insurance investigation called the results "amazing" and "startling." In New York, a statement was issued by Frederick H. Ecker, Chairman of the board of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, discussing the O'Mahoney statement.

The Senator did not attack the life insurance companies but paid tribute to present managements. On the other hand, he emphasized the extraordinary size, growth, and economic power of the companies which he declared constituted "one of the most important economic questions of our time."

Asset Increase "Amazing"

"The amazing truth is that insurance company assets are increasing faster than insurance itself," he said. He said that in the past seven years insurance in force had increased only $1,000,000,000, but reported assets had increased about $7,500,000,000.

Today total assets are $27,650,000,000, or "more than 85 per cent of the total assets of all National Banks" and a sum "far in excess of the total of all savings in all state and national commercial banks."

Americans are pouring their wealth into life insurance, Mr. O'Mahoney's statement indicated. He found it "equally amazing" that except for two brief periods, the premium income of the companies has been more than sufficient of itself to meet all the companies' expenditures, leaving the huge returns from invested money, as he declared —"all velvet."

Constantly Increasing

"The companies," he declared, "are acquiring a constantly increasing proportion of the public and private debt of America.

"Like a snowball rolling down an endless hill," is the way Mr. O'Mahoney described the constant accumulation of funds in the big companies, whose directorates, he declared, are generally self-perpetuating and whose control is concentrated in the East. He regarded this geographical concentration "even more startling," making "the West, South and Middle West increasingly dependent upon seven Eastern States."

Since 1890, he said, insurance has been growing at a rate 25 times greater than that at which the population has been increasing. He said:

"In the case of the largest of all the companies, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, it was developed that the New York law was apparently expressly designed to permit the officers and directors to perpetuate their own control, but when the law was drafted about 30 years ago it is safe to say that no one in the State Government and no one engaged in the insurance business had the faintest conception of the expansion of assets and the concentration of control which the future had in store for life insurance."

Commenting on the O'Mahoney statement, Mr. Ecker in New York yesterday charged the inquiry contained "inaccurate and misleading implications." The statement "overlooked at least two fundamental facts," he declared:

One, the wide distribution of the life insurance companies' assets, which he said were held for the benefit of 65,000,000 policy holders.

Secondly, the assets were "not in the main concentrated in New York and six other Eastern states, as stated," but were distributed throughout the country.

Irked by Word "Velvet"

(Officials at the monopoly committee today argued that Mr. Ecker had not met Mr O'Mahoney's point, which was that concentrated control of the $27,650,000,000 of assets was exercised by a small group of directors in the East, no matter where the actual assets were distributed, or in whose benefit they were administered.)

Mr. Ecker attacked Mr. O'Mahoney's use of the word "velvet" in regard to the investment income of the companies, declaring that profits accrued only to the benefit of policyholders in the mutual companies, and were distributed to them.

"Even if the companies wrote no new life insurance," he explained, "the reserves would continue to increase for some years and the companies' assets would therefore have to increase in order that the companies would be able to pay their growing obligations."

Mr. Ecker called the specific reference to the Metropolitan "inept."

"The election of its directors is registered by the same law as the other New York life insurance companies," he said.

Chain Store Pays Bonuses

NEW YORK (AP)—The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., nationwide chain store organization, distributed this week about $1,000,000 in bonuses to store clerks, it was learned. Approximately one-third of the company's 85,000 employees shared in the distribution it was said, with payments graduated according to salary brackets and length of service.

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INTEREST BEGINS MAR. 1

On Insurance Trail

© Harris & Ewing

Joseph C. O'Mahoney
Democratic Senator of Wyoming and Chairman of the Federal Monopoly Committee.

Experts Call For 'Real' Approach To Recovery Problem

The following is the first of a series of articles on the effects of Government spending upon private enterprise, taken from a report on the first Round Table conducted by the magazine Fortune.

I. The Present Situation

America today is living in an anxious world. Throughout a large part of continental Europe private enterprise and democracy have disappeared in favor of state capitalism and dictatorship. Many states are striving to become self-sufficient; and the process is driving some of them into new imperialisms. As a result of internal and international tensions, the whole world has embarked upon a gigantic arms race. World armament expenditures have risen from $5,000,000,000 in 1934 to $16,000,000,000 in 1938. For the most part such expenditures are being met by deficit financing. An ever increasing proportion of the national production of each of the great powers is consumed by preparations for war.

By virtue of its geographic position and natural resources America is better able than the democracies of Europe to maintain its traditional institutions and standards of living. We remain the richest, the freest, and the safest country in the world. We have more time and wealth than any other country to find a peaceful and democratic solution to our problems. Yet what is is the situation today?

Two Depressions

Since 1929 this country has experienced two depressions, which together have been more serious socially than any in our previous experience. While the recession of 1937 proved of only secondary importance, the violence of the decline as well as the rapidity of the recovery indicated an instability in the American enonomy probably greater than in any other country in the world. Moreover, there are still about 10,000,000 workers without private employment and the purchasing power of our farm population is far from the goal of "parity." From time to time technological development continues to create pools of idleness in specialized trades and in particular regions. So far our economic system has failed to absorb these displaced workers in new industries.

Investors are not putting their money to work. Banks remain full of idle deposits; hoarding is practiced. Commercial loans continued to decrease in 1938 and are only half the 1929 figure. Investment in capital goods upon which prosperity has hitherto depended is not taking place as it formerly did. According to the National Bureau of Economic Research, the net addition to the stock of capital goods in the United States during the 11 years 1919-29 was $95,700,000,000 (1929 prices) but during the succeeding five years the net value of this stock was actually reduced by $4,900,000,000 in current prices and $10,500,000,000 in 1929 prices. Preliminary estimates indicate that for 1938 only about $850,000,000 in corporate stocks and bonds was issued for new capital, which was less than one fourth the 1925-29 average. Expenditures upon repair, service, and maintenance of durable goods had fallen by 1933 to $3,626,000,000 which was about half such expenditures in 1926.

Some Improvement

Since 1935 an improvement in the investment in producers' goods has taken place. The total sums expended for this purpose by private enterprise increased from $5,386,000,000 in 1936 to $7,318,000,000 in 1937. Nevertheless, this latter sum was considerably less than the total of $10,230,000,000 expended in 1929. It is estimated that most of the 10,000,000 unemployed could be absorbed in private employment if private capital expenditure for capital goods and housing should rise to a total of about $15,000,000,000 a year. It may be true that part of the private investment made before 1929 was unsound; it may be equally true that as a result of technological progress, it costs less to replace equipment today than 10 years ago. Nevertheless it seems clear that until capital gets to work again, we shall not experience any real recovery. The national income of the United States, which was $83,400,000,000 in 1929, was only approximately $60,000,000,000 in 1938 despite an increase in population of nearly 9,000,000 people. Per capita income today is far below what it was in 1929. Some of us believe that the productive equipment of the country is not even being maintained.

Meanwhile the physical resources of this country are wasting away. If the present rate of soil erosion is not checked it is estimated that our farmers will suffer the staggering loss of $25,000,000,000 to $30,000,000,000 during the next 50 years. Floods, hurricanes, and cyclones take their toll. Although the Administration has done much for soil conservation and reforestation, much remains to be done if we are to maintain intact and improve the physical resources of our land for oncoming generations.

Our human resources are equally imperiled. In many of our communities widespread undernourishment exists, caused in part by ignorance, in part by poverty. One American in three is poorly housed. Our educational system must be greatly extended before the principle of equality of opportunity can be realized. There are vast numbers of our population afflicted with curable or preventable disease. The losses caused by illness and premature death are estimated to be about $10,000,000,000 a year. The task of developing strong men and women is one that no democracy can afford to ignore. Nevertheless during the depression our human resources have been wasted and demoralized, even more than the physical basis of our existence.

Temper of Country

Finally the temper of the country is disquieting. On the one hand is a small group of comparatively well-to-do people who, although still well fed and clothed, spend much of their time in bitter criticism of the Government and of organized labor. At the other extreme is a vast mass of underprivileged Americans, living on the margin of existence, deprived of hope for the future, becoming bitter toward the prosperous, and grasping at panaceas the agitation for which in itself is a deterrent to recovery. In addition, Government leaders from time to time have indulged in extreme criticism, to the detriment of national unity. In a land where everyone is equally miserable there is less danger of social unrest than in a country such as America where the general standard is reasonably high, but where there are wide disparities of wealth and where, as far as the masses are concerned, there is great instability and fluctuation in income and employment.

We do not believe it is alarmist to say that unless America can make greater headway in solving its economic and political problems and unless we can develop a new spirit of unity, this country before many years may be confronted by the danger of internal dissolution. This danger certainly is more real than that of foreign invasion.

Trade Convention in New York

NEW YORK — At the annual meeting of the Board of the National Foreign Trade Council, Inc., Mr. James A. Farrell presiding, it was decided to hold the annual National Foreign Trade Convention this year in the City of New York. The directors were influenced in making this decision by the fact that the New York World's Fair will be opened this year, and that the World Trade Center of the Fair, of which the Council is one of the sponsors, would provide a unique opportunity for uniting these various plans for the promotion of foreign trade.

January Exports Top Imports By Over $34,700,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reports this country sold $34,707,000 more than it bought abroad in January.

January, 1939, exports totaled $212,908,000 compared with imports of $178,201,000.

The exports figure for January was $76,155,000 less than the corresponding month a year ago.

The January import total, on the other hand, was $7,512,000 higher than a year ago.

Export decreases, the Department's report said, were the result of smaller foreign demand for a wide range of commodities.

Imports Increase

The value of import trade has climbed since last summer, and in January reached the highest figure for any month in more than a year.

The exports total of $212,908,000, which included re-exports, compared with $268,829,000 in December, 1938, and with $289,063,000 in January a year ago.

While a decline is customary in exports from December to January, "the change this year was much larger than the usual seasonal reduction," the report said.

The decline in exports of crude materials has been a principal factor in cutting the value of total exports in recent months, compared with the corresponding months a year ago, the report asserted.

In January, exports of this group totalled $36,391,000 compared with $67,925,000 in January, 1938.

Raw cotton has moved abroad in relatively small amounts during the last six or seven months, and in January, shipments totalled 327,326 bales (500 pounds) compared with 723,640 bales in January, 1938.

Tobacco Exports Drop

Exports of tobacco were lower in January than in January, 1938, as were also those of crude petroleum, coal, and a number of minor crude materials.

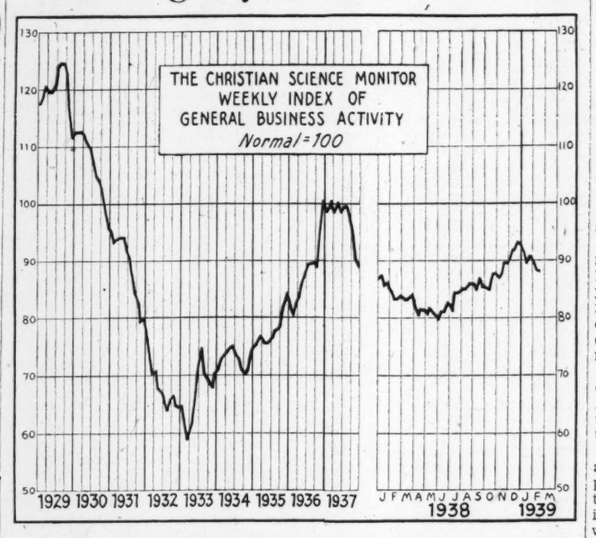
The decline in exports of semi-manufactures and finished manufactures from January, 1938, was approximately 20 per cent.

A majority of manufactured products was exported at smaller value than in January, 1938, although the relatively large reductions shown for electrical apparatus, lumber, and iron and steel mill products accounted for the major part of the decrease.

Metal-working machinery, aircraft, copper, and manufactures of rayon were the principal manufactured commodities exported in larger value in January, 1939, than a year before.

Although crude materials, valued at $53,890,000, represented about the same proportion of total imports—32 per cent—as in January, 1938, substantial increases in January this year occurred in imports of wool, raw silk, hides and skins, and flax.

Monitor Business Index Eases Off Slightly Further in Week



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity again declined during the week ended Feb. 18, but the decrease was considerably less than in previous weeks, dropping only 0.1 of a point. On Feb. 18 the index registered 88.0 (prel.) compared with 88.1 on Feb. 11 and 83.2 on Feb. 19 of last year.

Whereas in the two preceding weeks, all three components of the index joined in the downward movement, in the latest week for which figures are available, miscellaneous freight carloadings and electric power production continued to decline but bank debits outside New York City, the third component, reversed its earlier movement and recorded a moderate gain.

The total loadings of miscellaneous freight reported for the week was higher than the week previous but the increase was less than seasonally expected and the adjusted index declined. Totals reported for power output and bank debits were lower for the week but the decline in the power series was greater than seasonal, whereas for bank debits the decrease fell short of seasonal expectations.

Steel ingot production during the past week showed little change, holding around the level of 55 per cent of capacity estimated for the previous week. Some firming in scrap prices is regarded favorably as an indicator of increasing production soon and an anticipated rise in automobile output during the next three months is expected to boost steel operations substantially.

In the textile industry cotton mills were reported fairly active, although there has been some falling off in orders. Woolen mills producing automobile fabrics were especially active, reports indicated, but in other lines, business was dull.

There was considerable irregularity in retail trade for the week but the various reports indicate that sales were holding at about the same level as last year, possibly slightly higher.

Commodity prices have continued to move narrowly, holding close to the lowest levels in over four years.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Fb.18,* 1939	Fb.11, 1939	Fb.19, 1938
Combined index	88.0	88.1	83.2
Bk debits outside NYC	81.6	80.5	78.4
Elec power production	94.7	95.1	89.7
Misc carloadings	80.8	81.8	74.8

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

After having moved sidewise for about four weeks, the stock market last week did a curious dip and rise which made the charts look something like a question-mark turned sidewise. The break-out on the downside Monday looked real but didn't get anywhere, and Friday's rally plus Saturday's opening more than wiped out the losses.

Market gains have put the Dow-Jones industrials just a shade over the 146½ level which for some reason has taken on the mystical meaning of a "resistance level"; so that chart-readers are prepared to say that if Saturday's strength carries into Monday the market will then keep on up to the 150-152 range—the next "resistance level" on the upside. They don't, however, say that that necessarily implies a bull market. A bull market will be reached again when the averages go through the Nov. 12 peak of 158.41. They have knocked at the 146½ level now a half-dozen times in a month.

Political News Bullish

Steam for the week's rise was largely the political news. All week folks here had been speculating on what Harry Hopkins would say at Des Moines. They thought he would be conciliatory, as he was, promising to put recovery before reform. Friday's rally seemed partly based on such hopes, and the cynics' comments Saturday morning did not prevent U. S. Steel from opening up a point on a block of 4,000 shares and Bethlehem opening up 2½.

The skeptics said Hopkins sounded like a cross between a college boy writing interesting thoughts and a politician seeking to please whom he might devour. They said he didn't give any real promises of a limit to federal power policy, that he went out of his way to attack the utility man who talked back, that he put the customary anthropomorphic conception of government into his condescending remark that relief wouldn't be handed back to well-intentioned local officials, and that he fell into a palpable error of fact in saying the Supreme Court had declared the TVA constitutional. And they said that if precedent meant anything, the intended conciliatory effect would be shortly offset by some conspicuously unfavorable word or act from Washington.

Administration's Tight Spot

Notwithstanding, the Street took heart. It feels the Administration is in a tight spot where it has got to get recovery before 1940 or else—and evidently by some other means than merely relying on Treasury red-ink figures—in other words that it must remove the deterrents to business confidence or 1940 will repeat the old story of American politics that the Democratic party never holds the presidency more than two terms in succession.

Even more important, therefore, was Secretary Morganthau's suggestion that Congress look into the deterrent-tax situation, and House Finance Committee Chairman Robert Doughton's promise that there would be neither new taxes nor new anti-trust legislation this Spring.

These statements from persons whom the Street regards as more responsible and reliable than Harry Hopkins, have stirred hope here that other deterrents besides taxes may now be swept away in part at least. Foremost are the throttling influences of the Securities Act of 1933 and of the 1934 Securities Exchange Act on the captital markets. Its deplorable state was reflected in the excessive cheers which have greeted the slated $40,000,000 of new-moneyy 3's to be borrowed by Texas Corporation, as though this were the first swallow of summer.

Those SEC Deterrents

The Investment Bankers' Association is working on the subject of these deterrents, and Morgan Stanley & Company last March sent a lengthy memorandum to the SEC about it on request. Nothing came of it but it may be exhumed. Difficulties are the 20-day waiting period, the costs of registration, the excessive civil and criminal liabilities of all concerned in the prospectus, the danger of rescission suits for omission of what may later turn out to be "material fact," etc.

The business news was a shade better. Scrap is still "firm." Steel operations will be up this week. The New York Times' index was down, Barron's up, the Monitor's down. Commodities turned a shade better.

Strength in silk seems due to the short crop—plus the new vogue of ribbons. The crop was short due to weather, and the Japanese Government has corralled the supply. Now it is in doubt where to hold the price; any real squeeze, of course, would be another boost for rayon. When the Copper Cartel cut to 95 per cent the trade was disappointed, expecting 90 per cent, and the metal was weak in London; but toward the end of the week it rallied, and copper shares here are doing better. American producers have cut production and are expected to cut again. January figures indicate an unexpectedly good volume of copper going into fabrication.

Sugar Trade Cheered

Sugar has been consistently weak ever since the 1939 quota of 6,832,000 tons was announced early in December, but now the picture has been brightened by the curious discovery on the part of the AAA that it can legally cut quotas below the 1935-1936 average per capita consumption. The sugar trade doesn't know how, except that the Government can do wonderful things with farm laws and statistics; but theirs not to reason why; they want lower quotas. Refined sugar is at record lows.

The European situation was a help to last week's markets. War scares seem to be fading. The Germans are in difficulties about things like wood supply, butter, tungsten, cadmium, and the like; they even let the Hungarians abolish their local Nazi organizations. The London market is at new 1939 highs, and sterling shows persistent strength. True, part of the strength is at the expense of the guilder and the belga, which are near the line of march from Berlin to London.

The long-dormant subject of excessive memberships on the Stock Exchange has come to life. There are several plans for reducing the number of seats from the present 1,375 back to the 1,100 before the 1929 split-up. One plan would use most of the present Gratuity Fund.

There were no large corporate offerings and outside the Texas 3's, few are in sight and those mostly refunding.

Scott Paper Net at Record

CHESTER, Pa. (AP)—The Scott Paper Company reported net earnings of $1,379,950 for 1938, equal to $2.30 per common share, compared with $2.09 a share in 1937. The 1938 earnings, the announcement said, were the largest in the company's history.

Steel Operations Remain at 55 P. C. Of Mill Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Spotty demand and strict adherence of consumers to close-range buying tended to detract somewhat from continued expetcations of further expansion in the steel business during the past week and steel mill operations continued unchanged at 55 per cent compared with the previous week, according to the magazine Steel.

"New business from the automotive industry still is retarded by heavy tonnages bought late last year," says the service. "As a result, incoming tonnage is expected to be comparatively light for at least another 30 days despite the fairly high rate of automobile assemblies.

"Motorcar production last week dropped about 5,000 units to 74,960. A year ago output declined to 56,977 units, while two years ago assemblies totaled 111,915.

"Old orders for rails and track accessories are an important support to steelmaking in some districts. Prospects for more active buying of freight cars and locomotives will depend largely upon the future trend of revenues. For the present only a moderate amount of equipment purchasing is in sight.

"Union Pacific has ordered 2000 underframes for freight cars it will build and is contemplating building an additional 300 flat cars. Maine Central is in the market for 600 freight cars and an old inquiry for 1000 cars for the Illinois Central has been revived.

"New York Central is expected to order 35,000 tons or more of rails, plus accessories. Western Maryland has placed 2000 tons of rails.

"Except for 8600 tons for the Rock Island-Davenport bridge across the Mississippi River, orders for fabricated structural steel are light.

"Seasonal factors are counted on to help turn finished steel demand upward in March. Tin plate mill operations show another small gain to 55 per cent," concludes the report.

Heavier production of ingots in leading districts last week offset reductions in other centers. Gains of 1 point were recorded at both Pittsburgh and Chicago, the former being up to 48 per cent and the latter to 53.5. Youngstown rose 2 points to 47 and Wheeling 2 points to 68.

Buffalo operations were off 2.5 points to 32.5 per cent, Detroit dropped 3 points to 86 and Cleveland declined 2.5 points to 54. Unchanged districts were Birmingham at 83, Cincinnati at 55, St. Louis at 55, New England at 70 and eastern Pennsylvania at 37.

While scrap prices are easier in some areas, principal markets continue strong and forecast no immediate letdown in steelmaking. The scrap composite is unchanged at $14.96, while the finished steel composite holds at $56.50.

FCA Loan Rate Cut to 1½ P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Farm Credit Administration has reduced the loan and discount rate of its 12 intermediate credit banks to 1½ per cent.

The FCA said this rate, which was 3 per cent five years ago, permitted the 535 local production credit associations to reduce their rate of interest on agricultural production loans from 5 to 4½ per cent.

Members of production credit associations, the FCA said, should save approximately $800,000 this year on the basis of the new rate.

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The store you will enjoy trading in Magazines, Toilet Articles, Candies Soda Fountain.
797 ELM STREET

Rich, Ripe Red Strawberries
with that "native" taste. Have a box with your order today.
296—PHONES—4567
Steele's Service Store
815 CHESTNUT

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

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Plumbing and Heating
Timken Oil Burners
341 MYRTLE

W. E. DUNBAR SON
Coal, Wood, Coke — Farm Machinery, Feed Store, Cement
GULF FUEL AND RANGE OIL
READING COAL
1107 ELM STREET PHONE 452
632 MASSABESIC ST. PHONE 453

NASHUA

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
Air Conditioned for Comfort
Full-Course Dinners
Home-Made Candy and Ice Cream
Nuts Roasted Daily
153 Main St. Tel. 232

AVARD'S
Fine Clothing for Men and Boys at Popular Prices
161 Main Street Tel. 64

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 Thames St. and 73 Washington Sq.

William B. Scott & Co., Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
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INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
29 Marlborough St. Tel. 1870
Office Supplies

PAWTUCKET

THIS SPRING
BUY Your TIRES, GAS, OIL and BATTERIES
from
NEWTON'S TIRE SHOP
440 Dexter Street Tel. Perry 6789

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

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NEWPORT NEWS

Women's Man Tailored
SUITS
SPECIAL... $10.95
NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

NORFOLK

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis Furniture Company
Granby Street. Corner Main

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GRIGGS' BAKERIES
Belmont and Cary Harrison and Main
4-9824 5-6261
618 N. Lombardy Street
17611
Tempting Variety of Baked Products
TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

RICHMOND (Continued)

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
Broad at Fifth
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

West End Market
SUNNY SOUTH FOOD STORE
FRESH MEATS, VEGETABLES
117 NO ROBINSON ST Dial 5-9149

Bon Ami
TRADE MARK
"Hasn't Scratched Yet"

ROANOKE

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

Princess Shoppe
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Department Store

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Main 2866
9 to 12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Use a
BUDGET ACCOUNT
On purchases of $15 and over, pay one third cash, and the balance in thirty and sixty days.
Hudson's Bay Company.

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M 4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited
501-541 1st St. W. M 1101

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray Fitting on All Purchases
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Smarter Fashions at Moderate Prices
JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED
Edmonton's Quality Furniture Store
NATIONAL HOME FURNISHERS LTD.
9936 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

ALBERTA

EDMONTON (Continued)

Hudson's Bay Company
Every city has its favorite department store . . . in Edmonton it's the "BAY."

New Method Laundry & Dry Cleaners
11060 JASPER AVENUE
Phones 26114, 26115

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912
10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A "Bay" Branded Line
DICTATOR SHOES
for Men
Blucher, Balmorals and Brogue Styles
Pair..... 6.85
Men's Shoes, Main Floor, The "Bay"
Hudson's Bay Company

CITY DAIRY PRODUCTS
Always Good
For Delivery Telephone 87-647

St. Boniface Creamery
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Phone 201 114
A. W. Butler, *Sales Manager*

SANITONE EXPERTS
QUINTON DYE WORKS
LIMITED
Phone 42 361
CLEANERS. DYERS. FURRIERS

R. B. ORMISTON
Florist
96 Osborne Street 42 386
"We Telegraph Flowers"

J. S. MILLER COAL CO.
Osborne at Subway
PHONE 42 877
EST. 1921 C. F. L. 4

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320
9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk.
Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catherines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2887

For Coal, Coke or Wood
Call
James Stoddart
219 Lottridge Street 4-3448

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, etc.
77 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

New LOW PRICES on
WATERLILY DUSTING POWDER
by
Helena Rubinstein
1.25 and 1.65
at **ROBINSON'S**
Hamilton's Department Store

ONTARIO

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Sations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination
Cairncross & Lawrence
Limited
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography.
SIX STORES

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

Announcing the Arrival of
Cotton Dress Goods
from England
Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON STRATFORD GALT

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service, 10c Each
487 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.
Ford
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-J
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
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The label of good shopping value
Fisher
The Shop of Fashion Craft
Burberry overcoats and other fine winter clothing for men. A lively boys' department.
110-112 SPARKS STREET

Selby Arch Preserver Shoes for Women
Shoes of quality, sold in Ottawa exclusively by
Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
FINE SHOES and HOSIERY

The Great Furnace Specialty Shop of Western Canada
DEVLINS
The R. J. Devlin Co. Limited
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel
—of distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgwood, Coalport, Royal Crown Derby and other famous names.
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

Mutual Press Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
A. S. BALFOUR, Manager
230 Laurier Ave. W. OTTAWA
MAUD R. A. MacARTHUR, Representative

"Character Clothes for Women"
Nu Vogue
Limited
50 Sparks Street 2-6008

ONTARIO

OTTAWA .. (Continued)

PRODUCERS DAIRY
MILK
CREAM
ICE CREAM
BUTTER
CHEESE
Phone 2-4281
Special Deliveries

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Maxwell's
Hairdressers
133 Sparks Street 2-3773
78 Bank Street 2-4702

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Howard 7252
Hours: 1-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MILNES COAL
All Grades
ELGIN 5454
88 KING ST. E.

ECONOMY SERVICE
For economy try this service, the larger pieces are ironed for your convenience, the remainder is returned damp for you to iron. Telephone for this special Economy Service.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS
LIMITED

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Diana Restaurant
187 YONGE STREET
188 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food Well Served
We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office Ge 1145 North End MO 1179

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated MILK
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clemens Ave
MOhawk 3000 City Wide Delivery

Pictures and FRAMING
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE RIPPON ART
490 BLOOR STREET W.

At Your Service
GEO. F. CRUM
C. L. U., Manager Toronto Main Division
CROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

7 Direct Phones MI. 4691
J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH
Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin
Dupont Street at Davenport

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Mademoiselle Mignon Beauty Salon
LYndhurst 6962
256½ Runnymede Road

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS
LIMITED
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187
City Wide Delivery

WINDSOR

WESTINGHOUSE
Radios—Refrigerators
Ranges
Furnish Your Home at
Baum & Brody
LIMITED
Chatham at Perry Street

Since 1910
The Choice of Particular People
Warren the Cleaner Limited
Cleaners of Distinction
464 Crawford Ave. Dial 3-2456

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578
9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also
Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

We Solicit Enquiries
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MAKERS OF *Quality Furs*
Restyling—Repairing
Telephone BElair 3466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Avenue, Montreal
Phone LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
8 LAUNDRY SERVICES
Send Your Fine Linens
WI. 4115

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Crown Bakery Ltd.
BAKERY PRODUCTS
Phone 93196 Regina

Purity
Milk, Butter
Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY, LTD.
Phone 7641 Regina

SASKATCHEWAN

SASKATOON

O. K. Economy
Purveyors of
FINE FOODS
Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

European Local Classified

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY (Continued)

FOR ALL HOUSES AT WIMBLEDON
London's Premier Residential Suburb
HAWES & CO.
Facing Wimbledon Station
PHONE 1000

Putney Roehampton
Barnes and Wimbledon
For all houses and flats in above districts.
HOUGHTONS
3 Putney Hill, S. W. 15. Phone Putney 5361

RYAN and RYAN
(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747
Queens, Elm Corner Church Street, Chelsea
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
Special attention. Rent collection and management

TUITION

OXFORD graduate coaches boys or girls; entrance exams., school certificate. 289 Falloden Way, London, N. W. 11. SPE. 7575.

England

LONDON

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Charles H. Baber
The Pioneer of the
"Heel to Ball"
Method of Shoe Fitting
Holds the Largest Collection of
American and Canadian Shoes
in All Widths, in LONDON
Always at Your Service to Fit Your Feet
LANGHAM HOUSE
Upper Regent St. W. 1. Nr. Queens Hall.
CHARLES H. BABER, LTD.

ETHEL OAKLEY
LIMITED
Hairdressing
Beauty Culture
and Manicure Salon
50 Beauchamp Place, S. W. 3.
(Close to Harrods) Tel. Ken. 0343
Personal Supervision of Principal

Alice Dean
Foot Fitter
Shoes for Men and Women
that satisfy the desire for style and comfort
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Sloane 2171

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Tools and Cutlery Ground Daily
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27 SLOANE SQUARE, S. W. 1
1196 SLOANE
247-249 FULHAM RD., S. W. 3
9808 FLAXMAN

Day & Evening Gowns-Blouses
Evelyn Malcolm
51 South Molton Street, W.1.
Telephone Mayfair 3904

D. Brinley Richards Ltd.
162a, Sloane St., London, S. W. 1
Sloane 6495
Decorations
Furnishing Fabrics

HINCHLIFFES
53 Eastbourne Terrace
London, W.2
Paddington 0112
and Branches
COALS

J. COLLINS & SONS
HIGH CLASS GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
Let us phone for your orders daily
Prompt Attention
Motor delivery London and District daily.
69 ABINGDON RD., KENSINGTON; W. 8
WESTERN 0921

TOMKINSONS
Useful and pleasing GIFTS for yourself or your friends
- UNDERWEAR
- KNITWEAR
- GLOVES
- HOSE

26 NOTTING HILL GATE W.11

INSURANCES
OF EVERY KIND
FOR EVERY NEED
WORLD WIDE FACILITIES
Personal attention to your requirements. Interviews arranged. Enquiries for West End Agencies invited.
K. ROMER LEE
11 Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1
Phone Whitehall 7978

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INSURANCE BROKER
Take Care of All Your Insurance Problems
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(by appointment)
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SILverthorn 3636

THURLEIGH COURT
Nightingale Lane, Clapham Common
Flats of latest design from £95 p. a. 3 and 4 rooms, kitchen and bathroom
Central heating, hot water, refrigerators. Secluded, yet only 20 mins. City and West End. Frequent tube, bus and tram services.
Apply letting office in the building.

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Stationery, Books,
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Pottery and Artists Materials

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Phone: Tudor 4330

Millinery
Reslaw and Raymonde Hats
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 Victoria Parade, N. 10
Tudor 1391

SEE NEXT PAGE

SASKATOON (Continued)

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AIRY, light, lofty flatlets from 21/2 gns. week; excellent cuisine available. Green Park House, 5 Whitehorse Street, London, W. 1. (adj. 96 Piccadilly). Mayfair 0161-2-3.

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42, Lexham Gardens, W. 8 Western 1201.
Commander S. H. Morres, R. N. Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments.

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All Branches of Dancing
Specialising in Children's and School Classes
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Streatham 6883

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WOOLS—ART NEEDLEWORK
KNITTED GARMENTS made to order
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Acton, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association
Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1864
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103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 156 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

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(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
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LONDON, Mayfair, 13 Half Moon Street.—Well-furnished divan rooms with or without private bath; excellent service in house of character; moderate terms. CHW. MAYfair 0678.

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Ladies' Hairdressing
POTTER AND MOORE'S Kitchen Laundry England's Choicest
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Phone Ham. 3941

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A thoroughly practical and comfortable Setter Bed attractive in appearance and easily converted Can be made in any wood.

Solid fumed Oak 2 ft., 3 in. x 6 ft. 3 in., complete with woolen flock squab in Cretonne, 2 cretonne pillows, canvas platform and valance. Iron frame with spring mattress.

BOWEN & MALLON
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The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
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169 High Road Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
26 Broadway Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

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BRYAN & CO.
FOOTWEAR FOR FAMILIES
Agents for "K" and Clarks
188 High Street
Est. 1395 Eltham S. E. 9

LONDON S. E.
Dulwich Village

ANNIE GOSNEY
94 DULWICH VILLAGE, LONDON, S. E. 21
Specialists in
- Babylinen
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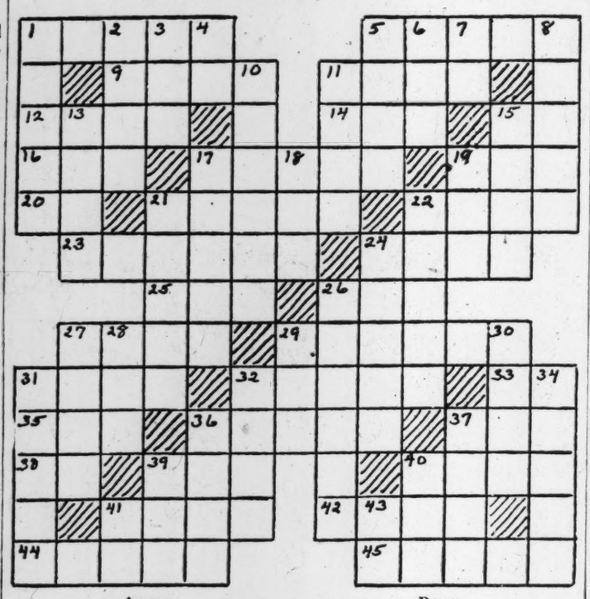
Daily Features Page

Daily Crossword Quiz



Across

1—What is title and hero of a drama by Goethe?
5—Who wrote "Auld Lang Syne"?
9—What is the name of a common European corvine bird?
11—Is the mangel-wurzel a hawk, beet, or cape?
12—Gulf of what is an arm of Arabian Sea?
14—What is a macaw of Brazil called?
15—Within.
16—Who "proposes, but God disposes"?
17—You often buy yarn by what?
19—What is the device for mixing and stirring pulp in paper manufacturing?
20—Plural ending.
21—Fowling is what?
22—Does a hamster have paws, fins, or a bill?
23—What river of Soviet Russia, Asia, flows to Arctic Ocean?
24—What Spanish painter is famous for his portraits and also his etchings?
25—What Negro people in Nigeria formerly had a strong government and well-disciplined warriors?
26—Cape Henlopen is on eastern coast of what State (abbr.)?
27—How many players are on a side in basketball?
29—What is the support on which sculptors, masons, or bricklayers shape their material?
31—Janus had two what (sing.)?
32—In pastoral poetry, what is a name for ladylove?
33—Book of Obadiah is in what division of Bible (abbr.)?
35—How many horns had the fabulous unicorn?
36—What tool is used in grinding glass to exact curvatures?
37—What is the tsetse?
38—Symbol for silver is what?
39—The number of one-chapter books of New Testament, divided by 2.
40—Seeds of what herb flavor pickles?
41—What wrote "Candida"?
42—Would you wear, tame, or sail a caravel?
44—Your automobile may be equipped with what warning device?
45—What may be used in hunting, fishing, or whaling?

Down

1—What is the name of a well-known Edith Wharton character?
2—A monitor lizard is called what?
3—What was Solomon's relationship to David?
4—Toward.
5—What is the Capital of Switzerland?
6—What is the name of one of Loyalty Islands?
7—Right (abbr.).
8—What does Cole Porter write?
10—What is the name of a manufacturing city of Indiana?
11—The cunner is noted for nibbling what off the hooks?
13—The old Greek actors always wore what on stage (sing.)?
15—In what State is Onawa?
17—What is a steeply tapering roof?
18—Epoch.
19—What would you feed an elephant?
21—Uncle Tom of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was what?
22—What is a lively Bohemian dance?
24—What Spanish river flows to Guadalquivir?
26—What is the next to largest city of Texas?
27—What is the police magistrate who tries to send Oliver Twist to prison?
28—What is another name for sherbet?
29—What insect is described as busy?
30—Wallpaper is sold by what?
31—Fillies are what?
32—What vessel would sail upon Indian Ocean?
34—Who was 10th U. S. President?
36—What did the Ugly Duckling become?
37—What is an orderly collection of papers arranged or classified?
39—Article.
40—What is a depression or hollow among hills?
41—What is the abbreviation for "senior"?
43—While.

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

For Others

He might have built a palace at his word
Who sometimes had not where to lay his head.
Time was when he who nourished crowds with bread
Could not himself a meal afford:
Oh! self-denying love, which felt alone
For needs of others, never for his own.—Trench.

Quotation for Today

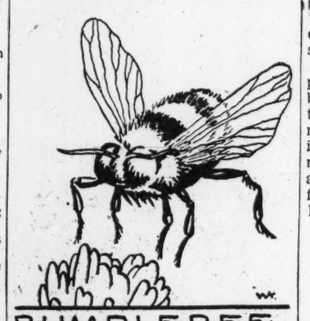
COURAGE and perseverance have a magical talisman, before which difficulties disappear and obstacles vanish into air.—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why the British Government Once Offered to Buy Bumblebees?

In the latter part of the 19th century, the British Government offered to buy bumblebees at one shilling each. These bumblebees (or humblebees, as they are generally known in Great Britain) had to be hibernating females, and were intended for export to Australia and New Zealand.

The reason the Government wanted the bees may be traced to the fact that pollination in clover is accomplished almost entirely by bees in the course of their search for honey. It has been estimated that honey bees are worth perhaps 50 times as much for their services in pollinating clover as they are for the manufacture of honey.



BUMBLEBEE.

Red clover differs from the smaller varieties in that it has very deep corolla tubes. Ordinary honey bees find that their tongues are not quite long enough to reach the nectar which lies at the bottom of the tubes, and consequently they do not visit the red clover as frequently as they do the varieties whose nectar is more readily accessible. Thus red clover is dependent to a large extent on the bumblebees for the transfer of pollen from one plant to another.

It is a curious fact that although some 200 species of bumblebees are known to science and are native to practically all parts of the world, none were found native in Australia or in New Zealand. Discovering that red clover could not be grown successfully from seed in those countries, the British Government bought bumblebees and sent them to those colonies.

The experiment was completely successful, for the bumblebees quickly became acclimated in their new surroundings. They multiplied and spread rapidly, and in a short time became sufficiently numerous to make possible the abundant production of red clover from local-grown, bumblebee-pollinated seed.—W. P. Keasbey.

Signposts along the King's Highway

He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the LORD; *and that which he hath given will he pay him again.*—PROVERBS 19:17.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Song of the Well

In Numbers 21:17-18 we find a very early fragment of Hebrew verse evidently passed down by word of mouth from the ages of Israel's past, and commonly referred to by modern Biblical scholars as the "song of the well."

In a country like Palestine, situated on the fringes of the Syrian desert, water was of the most vital importance; and the wells, especially in the early period, often formed the centers of civic and religious life. "Spring up, O well," the people cried. "Sing ye unto it," they called to one another (verse 17), as the water flowed in. Then it may be noted that so important was the digging of a well that the leaders of the people took an active part in it, almost as though this work were part of a religious ritual; for, as we read in verse 18, "The princes digged the well, the nobles of the people digged it, by the direction of the lawgiver, with their staves."

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. What film stars won the awards for best performances in 1938?
2. What movie was voted by the Motion Picture Academy as the outstanding film of 1938?
3. What method is Prime Minister Chamberlain adopting to win Germany's friendship?
4. What stand has France taken since Italy started a campaign for a share of France's African colonies?
5. How are bachelors to help solve Germany's financial problem?
6. Is it true that Congress has voted to spend millions in the fortification of the Island of Guam as a naval base?
7. What British territory was bombed by Japanese planes last week?
8. Is it true that Stalin is concentrating Soviet industrial construction in Asiatic Russia?
9. Why has Glenn Cunningham, world's champion mile runner, decided to enter the two-mile distance field of Don Lash?
10. What type of personal property must Jews in Germany now turn over to the Government?
11. What composition by Wagner was played for the first time publicly on February 25?
12. What university gave its mid-term graduates solos by an opera star instead of the customary words of wisdom from a commencement orator?
13. What is France's attitude on the question of recognizing General Franco's Government in Spain?
14. What is the present limit set for the public debt of the United States? And to what new high does Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau wish to have the limit raised?
15. What were the particular words of assurance to business voiced by Secretary of Commerce Hopkins in his Des Moines speech?

(Answers to These Questions Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page)

In Lighter Vein

Of Course

"Does the moon affect the tide?"
"No, just the untied."—Grit.

"I just know I'll make good—why, even my wife doesn't understand me!"

Weather Man Plays Safe

WEATHER NEWS from Michigan Daily, Ann Arbor:
WEATHER
Cloudy today; snow Wednesday followed by Thursday.
—Editor & Publisher

Alert Willie

"Mother, mother, mother, turn the hose on me!" sang little Willie, as his mother was dressing him one morning.

"What do you mean?" she asked "You've put my stocking on wrong side out," he said.—Grit.

Odds and Ends

Sanforizing—Shrinkage Safeguard

The now popular sanforizing process, a shrinkage safeguard commercially available in both yard materials and ready-made garments, guarantees a further shrinkage in washable materials of not more than one-third of an inch in a 45-inch length.

But Not From Lebanon

Wall Street got its name from a wall of cedar palisades built in lower New York during an Indian scare.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Little Lady Passes By

Portland, Ore.

A huge motor coach, fully loaded with passengers and luggage, pulled out of the Portland station early one morning, and headed east. Everyone seemed to be in the mood of a person who had risen too early for comfort and had embarked unwillingly on a journey. As the day advanced, and the stage emerged from the beautiful timbered area of western Oregon into the monotonous desert country, the passengers became restless and irritable.

Suddenly the strains of "My Country 'Tis of Thee," played on a harmonica, attracted the attention of everyone. As complaining ceased, the musician, who was toward the rear of the stage and concealed from many of the passengers, played on, choosing lively tunes such as "Marching Through Georgia" and "Comin' Round the Mountain." Almost everyone thought a child was playing to amuse himself; until there was a pause, and someone said, "Grandma, I'd give almost anything if I could play like that!"

"Never had a lesson in my life," an elderly but happy woman answered.

Encouraged by the compliment, she placed the harmonica to her lips again and blew tunes with amazing variations. At the next station the little lady, harmonica and all, transferred to another stage; but she left behind her a kind of merriment which prevailed throughout the journey, and crowded out all thoughts of discomfort.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company

Cerda, Pedro Aguirre (pā′thrō ä-gēr′-rā sĕr′-thä)—President of Chile.

Clabaugh, Samuel F. (klä′-bô)—Executive vice-president of the Southern States Industrial Council.

de Mesa, Luis López (lo͞o-ēs′ lō′-pās thā mā′-sä)—Foreign Minister of Colombia.

Joser, Gen. José (hô-sā′ hô-sär′)—Spanish Government Commander at Puigcerda.

Makarova, Nina (mä-kä′-rô-vä)—Russian musical composer.

Mikoyan, Anastas (ä-nä-stäs′ mē-kū-yän′)—Soviet Russia's New Commissar of Foreign Trade.

Muni, Paul (mū′-nī)—Stage and screen actor.

Pacelli, Eugenio Cardinal (ä-o͞o-jā′-nē-ô pä-chĕl′-lē)—Chamberlain and interim ruler of the Roman Catholic Church pending the selection of a Pope to succeed Pius XI.

Suarez, Eduardo (ä-thwär′-thō swä′-räs)—Mexico's Finance Minister.

Zdanoff, A. A. (zdä′-nôf)—First Soviet Commissar of Propaganda.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ĭll, charĭty; old, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin, natūre, verdūre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

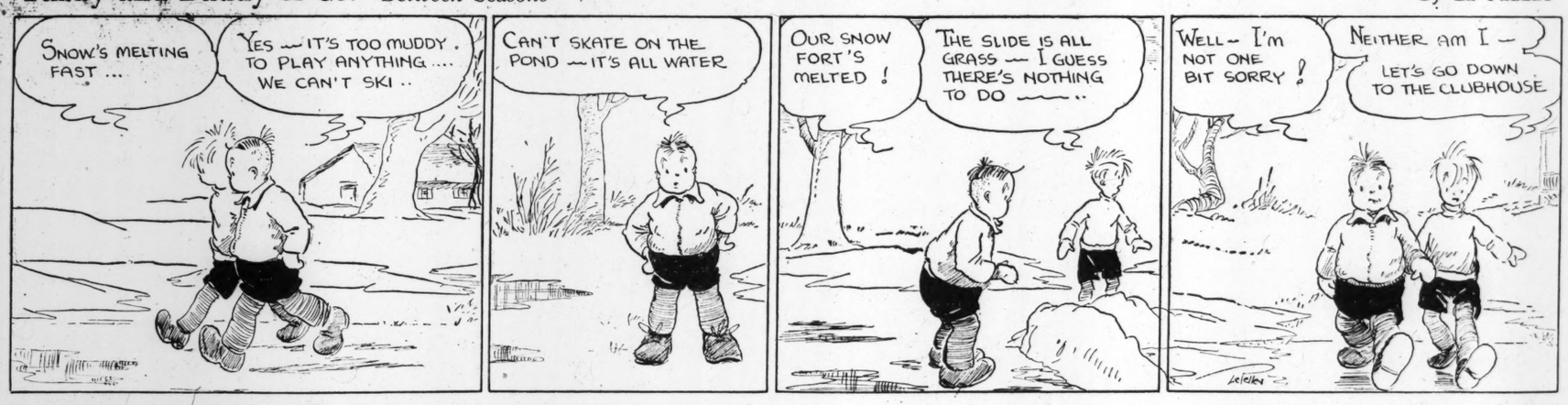
Current Events Test

(Answers)

1. Bette Davis in "Jezebel" and Spencer Tracy in "Boys' Town."
2. The Capra-directed "You Can't Take It With You."
3. "The way of trade . . . may turn out to be the quickest way of bringing about a better understanding between the two countries," Mr. Chamberlain said as he announced that a British trade mission is going to Berlin.
4. "Peace with honor," according to Premier Daladier.
5. A new decree calls for a tax on bachelors up to 55 per cent of their incomes.
6. No; the House of Representatives approved the sum of $48,000,000 for naval bases, but declined to authorize the Navy Department to spend $5,000,000 for improving the harbor at Guam.
7. British Hong Kong was bombed in a "mistake" air raid. Nine fatalities were reported when a railway station inside the border of the Crown Colony was destroyed.
8. Yes; two thirds of the Soviet construction program will be in this area.
9. Because Cunningham has been unable to find stiff competition in the mile race.
10. A new decree requires that within two weeks German Jews must turn over their jewels, precious stones, plate, etc.
11. The newly discovered First Prelude to "Tannhauser" was played for the first time by the N. B. C. Symphony Orchestra, directed by Arturo Toscanini. The composition was found in the Library of Congress.
12. George Washington University in Washington, D. C.
13. By a vote of 323 to 261 the Chamber of Deputies on February 24 gave Premier Daladier support in his decision to ask the Cabinet to give full recognition to the insurgent Government.
14. The present limit is $45,000,000,000; but Mr. Morgenthau urges that a $50,000,000,000 limit be established.
15. He promised no general rise in Federal taxes this year; also assistance for small business, a larger share of the national income for the farmer, and tolerance and fairness from labor in dealing with employers. He also forecast an increased national income to provide jobs for the unemployed and to balance the budget.

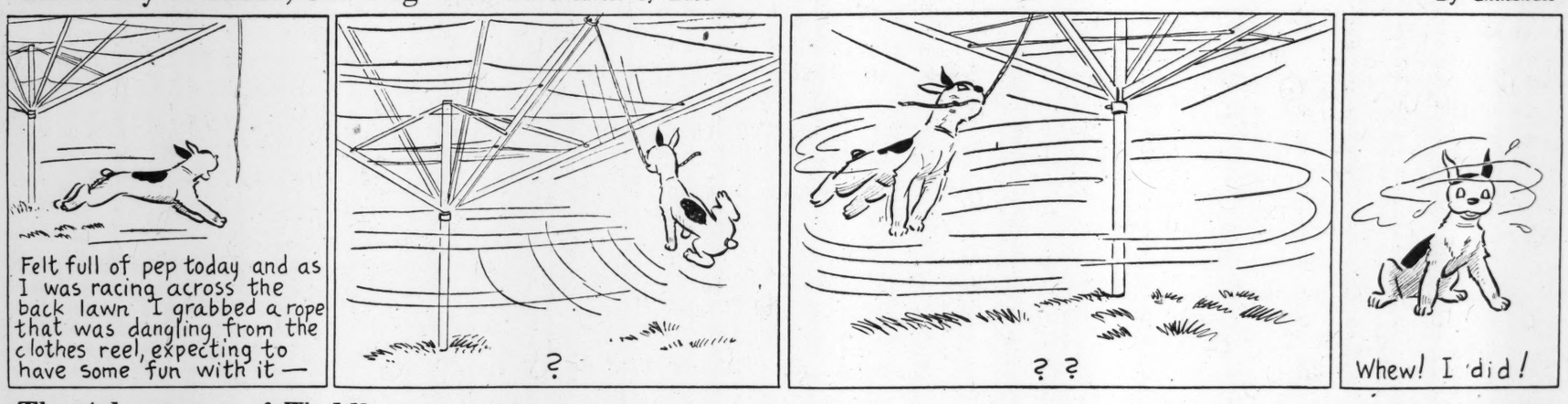
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Between Seasons*

By LE PELLEY


SNOW'S MELTING FAST ...
YES — IT'S TOO MUDDY . TO PLAY ANYTHING .... WE CAN'T SKI ..
CAN'T SKATE ON THE POND — IT'S ALL WATER
OUR SNOW FORT'S MELTED !
THE SLIDE IS ALL GRASS — I GUESS THERE'S NOTHING TO DO ——..
WELL — I'm NOT ONE BIT SORRY !
NEITHER AM I — LET'S GO DOWN TO THE CLUBHOUSE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*With the Greatest of Ease*

By CARMACK


Felt full of pep today and as I was racing across the back lawn I grabbed a rope that was dangling from the clothes reel, expecting to have some fun with it —
?
??
Whew! I did!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Treasure Can Wait*

By THE HAGERS

"WHERE DOES HISPANIOLA LIE? I'VE NEVER HEARD OF IT," SAID I.
"IT'S PART OF THE WEST INDIES CHAIN; COLUMBUS CALLED IT 'LITTLE SPAIN.'"
FROM THERE THE GALLEONS TOOK THEIR FILL OF TREASURE RARE," SAID CAPTAIN BILL.
OUR TREASURE HUNT WAS OUT OF TUNE; WE SOUGHT A CLOWN IN A GAS BALLOON.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Not Ready for Democracy?

IT IS fashionable to explain defeats of representative government such as the imminent fall of the Spanish Republic by saying that the nation under that Government was "not ready for democracy." Of democracy in Spain it must be said that *other* nations were not ready for it.

Germany and Italy were frankly and actively opposed to it. Russian aid to the Loyalists could hardly have been dedicated to the anti-collectivism still associated with republican government. France and Britain were both inwardly divided in their sympathies—the peoples numerically favoring the Loyalists, but offset by pro-Franco tendencies in the more influential circles; and wherever the greater part of British and French sympathy lay, the important fact is that both these democracies chose an inactive role as contrasted with the vigorous intervention by the dictatorships. The United States also denied arms to a legal Government of Spain.

Had it been a question of the Spanish people's being ready for democracy, that question would have been answered in the affirmative, as General Franco's continuing need of armed foreign assistance in his revolt has well proved. But the Spanish people's right to democracy was secondary to the determination of Great Powers to make Spain safe for their own self-interests. Significant indeed are reports from European capitals which indicate that the end of the Spanish civil war is not after all the end of the Spanish danger to European peace.

The determination of Italy to hold on to political and strategic advantages in the Mediterranean as a reward for Italian contributions to the Insurgent cause, and the counter-determination of Britain and France to allow in Spain no foreign influence which would threaten their imperial positions—these make the future at best uncertain. Peace in Spain, like war in Spain, is subject to manipulations which have at most an indirect connection with the welfare of the Spanish people themselves. So Spain joins Czecho-Slovakia as one of those nations apparently more ready for democracy than were its neighbors.

Retreat From Guam

CONGRESSIONAL scuttling of provisions for naval improvements on Guam while at the same time voting funds for less advanced air bases brings the American defense program back within the bounds originally laid down by the Navy. Those who had hoped talk of fortifying a point so far beyond the Alaska-Hawaii-Samoa-Panama line as Guam would serve as a check on Japanese naval penetration southward have had to reappraise the value of such diplomatic threats since Japan seized Hainan Island, south of Britain's naval base at Hong Kong.

By restricting naval expenditures to what is needed for continental defense, the House apparently has taken cognizance of a "defensive" move which if carried through would have forced the Navy eventually to strengthen the Guam outpost by establishing bases in the Philippines. Such a trend away from the original line of defense of which Hawaii is the spearhead would have involved tremendous costs far out of line with the value of the uncertain interests the country might or might not have been able to defend.

A Board of Parole Judges?

THE wisdom of efforts to take the Massachusetts Parole Board out of range of political influence by creating a board of judges whose members would have life tenures was never more eloquently called to public attention than during the parole scandals of last year. Yet the proposed legislation of Representative Walter R. Baylies (R) of Taunton providing for the appointment of five qualified judges, two of whom should be women, has met with considerable opposition at the State House.

The importance of this proposal should transcend political differences which have been indicated in charges that the measure is only another Republican "job grab." The political value of Parole Board jobs as spoils dispensation has undoubtedly restrained many previous administrations from taking this step which so often has been urged. If the present administration has the courage to remove the Parole Board permanently from the hands of the spoilsmen it should have the support of all interested in the honest handling of this important work.

IT IS only fair that the public be forewarned about a new dance just introduced in Washington, so that in case one is suddenly confronted with it there need be no apprehension. It is called " 'Neath The Spreading Chestnut Tree," and the participants act out a recitation with appropriate gestures. For instance the words "Chestnut Tree" would be designated by tapping one's chest, then the forehead, and finally flinging one's arms out to resemble a tree. It goes on, of course, to more complicated phases, but the idea is not difficult to grasp.

Posterity, be kind to us!

The Hines Case and Beyond

THOMAS E. DEWEY and a blue-ribbon jury have proved that the men at the top do not always "get away with it." Conviction of James J. Hines, powerful Tammany political leader, is a discharge of judicial dynamite under New York's hierarchy of politically-protected gangsterism, deemed by many almost impregnable. The myth of its impregnability was founded mainly upon corruption or inertia in the office of district attorneys. Mr. Dewey's success, while undoubtedly due in no small degree to exceptional ability, also derives from courage and honesty. Consequently his example can be emulated by any number of district attorneys throughout the Nation.

Mr. Hines is reported to have spoken of his conviction as "the breaks of the game." The Tweeds and Crokers looked upon public service as a game. What has happened to Mr. Hines should suggest that the American public is more prone to regard government as a profession demanding a high code of efficiency and ethics. In the Hines verdict the astute politician will be wise to read impatience with "honest graft" and with the precepts of the old school of machine politics.

Mr. Dewey in his successful consummation of the Hines case assumes an even more favored position among possible Republican presidential candidates. His tenacity, his investigatory genius and his ability to build a case into a seamless pattern of evidence and logic have toppled "top men" in the poultry, white slave, labor union and "numbers" rackets, and may have initiated important reforms in the Federal judiciary. As probably the Nation's ablest prosecutor, he is now viewed by some as the Nation's leading candidate for President.

As such a candidate he would be called upon to turn from mere prosecution to contemplate the far more complex problem of what social and individual maladjustments induce people to become criminals or to support by their own appetites the gangster and the "top man" who protects the gangster.

Even while Mr. Dewey was concluding the Hines case, papers in New York City carried accounts of the "policy game" spreading from Harlem to Wall Street, where thousands of new players were being introduced to the "numbers." Thus crime pushes up from below. Unless men and women as individuals can learn to refrain from acts that finance crime, new criminal organizations and new "top men" will arise.

If Mr. Dewey advances politically, he will have an opportunity to address himself to a broader adventure than catching and convicting the criminal—the opportunity of identifying the causes of crime and preventing it.

Labor Letters

ORGANIZED Labor in the United States has been asked to play its part in the appeasement of business. President Roosevelt's week-end letters to William Green and John L. Lewis, urging the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations to reconcile their differences, is an appeal to Labor statesmanship. Both Mr. Green and Mr. Lewis are called upon to subordinate personal differences and jurisdictional rivalries to the national welfare.

Labor warfare is particularly off-key at the moment when there is some genuine prospect that the utility-government compromise over TVA and the conciliatory speeches of Secretaries Morgenthau and Hopkins may restart capital investment and reunite forces essential to increasing national production.

Organized Labor many times in its history has chided employers for placing their personal interests ahead of the general welfare. Concessions and compromises were asked from these employers. Labor finds itself now in a position where it too is expected to make concessions in the public interest.

Continued warfare between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. may jeopardize national progress, both in social reform and economic development. Jurisdictional strikes halt production without the normal sanction of bettering Labor's working conditions. They play into the hands of rigidly anti-union employers who seize the opportunity to exploit labor strife in an omnibus assault against collective bargaining and trade unionism. Employers who are ready to co-operate with unions are discouraged by the buzzsaw of inter-union bickering.

The official labor policy of the United States as enunciated by the Wagner Labor Act envisages strong, responsible unions injecting an important measure of stability into the economic system by means of disciplined collective bargaining. Labor's civil war daily imperils this policy.

The opportunity to end this situation so dangerous to Labor and the public generally lies peculiarly with Mr. Lewis and Mr. Green. Pressures from above and from the rank and file are for peace. Can any question of voting power, jurisdiction or of the vested interest of the bureaucrats of Labor outweigh the broad concerns of national stability and Labor's own need for employment and rising income? The President has virtually reduced the choice to these terms and left it with Mr. Green and Mr. Lewis.

On a Bicycle Built for One

Isolation—For Fascism

Book News of the Day

LEWIS MUMFORD is a pacifist but no passivist. Only in punctuation is he a middle-of-the-roader, using colons when ordinary writers would go to extremes of comma or period; on the question of democracy vs. dictatorship, or as he puts it, civilization vs. fascism, he pulls no punches and for everyone who wonders how to oppose threats of war without going to war, and particularly for Americans who want to know what role their country can play in a democratic stand against dictatorship, he has written a stimulating and clarifying book.

MEN MUST ACT (New York: Harcourt Brace. $1.50) expresses the author's conviction that pacifists must take the offensive, that democracy will unite not in retreat but in positive forward motion. Mr. Mumford does not advocate action without thought. He knows so well what democracy is that he says civilization must untie its Gordian knot instead of resorting to the easy, violent method of cutting the rope—annihilating individual energies and aptitudes and designs. But he thinks the time for "wishful waiting" has passed. He says, "Out of the spinelessness of 'liberalism' the backbone of fascism has been created."

* * *

The book will help readers to understand democratic strength and Fascist weaknesses. For instance, "No man is good enough to govern another. Hence, for the democrat, government is always a provisional act: not a mission but a temporary experiment." . . . "Fascism is forever threatened by the continued humanness of humanity." But the author believes there is an "unbridgeable gulf" between civilization and Fascism, and for America he fears that if it does not take the lead in active resistance it will have to meet the power not only of countries now totalitarian but of those who are trying to appease Fascism.

He advocates non-co-operation with appeasers and a thoroughgoing policy of nonintercourse with Fascist countries.

He recognizes that nonintercourse will cause economic hardships but declares, "We must meet barbarism with a force, with a plan, with a willingness to make sacrifices that are superior to its own savage vehemence."

* * *

He would have Americans whose trade might be injured by nonintercourse compensated by government aid, and argues this would be cheaper than war. He says nonintercourse is a genuine American policy, possible only to America and freeing America from European policies which might drag it into war. At the same time he would revoke the Neutrality Act and he believes regimented arming could be avoided by avoiding conscription.

One may question Mr. Mumford's view that Fascism dare not stop short of world dominion, but must admit that it has taken steps in that direction since this author wrote a "Call to Arms" a year ago. One may question the feasibility of his plan for resisting Fascism, but must recognize the truth and penetration of many of his judgments and the need for democracy to take the initiative. This book may not lead us to act, yet it surely leads to some of the thinking which must precede action.

D. M. R.

Mirror of World Opinion

Gambit and Game

THE Franco-Italian controversy cannot be isolated from questions more directly concerning Britain, Germany, and others. The impending diplomatic ordeal is bound to be difficult and hazardous. Those who affect to disguise this certainty are no intelligent friends of peace.

The best hope—and a firm one by comparison with last September—is the rapidly rising strength of this country [Britain]. . . .

Every new machine put into service is as much an asset to diplomacy as a reinforcement of power. Much, indeed, will depend upon what Signor Mussolini now asks, and how he asks it; but in any case the developed game is likely to be much bigger than the gambit might suggest.—*Observer, London.*

The Wide Horizon

National Recovery—and Candidates—on the March

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

AFTER a period in which the Administration was largely and spectacularly busy with foreign affairs, the major focus has now swung—none too soon—back to recovery. On the swing back, a neatly-aimed boot of propulsion from the House, in rejecting the Guam fortification plan, reminded the Administration that it is expected to "save America first."

And so the Administration got on with its task. There have been four chief stages:

1. Leaving for his cruise, President Roosevelt assured business that it would have no new taxes at this session.

2. Secretary Morgenthau enlarged the assurance, urged the revision of the tax laws to remove impediments to business, and gave even broader pledges that "the Administration wants the business man . . . to make a profit."

3. Secretary Hopkins took the ball for a still longer run around right end, restating placatingly the entire New Deal rationale, admitting the lack of business confidence, promising full co-operation with business toward vitally-needed more complete recovery.

4. And, at the week's end, carefully prepared letters from the President to the heads of the two warring labor factions revealed that prospects for labor peace were really hopeful.

These developments came none too soon. Recovery, which had gone on steadily from May, 1938, until December, has gone into reverse since the beginning of the year. The business index has slid back to the point of October, 1938, or of November, 1935, on its way up before the 1937 slump.

* * *

Behind this chart, however, stands the stark fact that the investment markets are still frozen, that prospective business borrowers are not venturing upon new enterprises, that labor's civil war threatens to break out at any time and cut down production, that a generally-uneasy situation has for some time underlain the business community and public thinking in general. The uneasiness seemed to spring both from world conditions and from domestic affairs. While the prospect of a vetoing Congress and the return of checks-and-balance government might have been encouraging to business, it was neutralized by the continued heavy governmental spending and no prospect of a balanced budget.

In short, a fog of apprehension drifted over opinion from two directions. Congress made no progress, the President was at sea, and the whole national situation seemed to deteriorate.

The winds of action have now begun to blow. Congress has set a limit to foreign activities by rejecting the Guam proposals. "Guam with the wind," said Bruce Barton. On the home front, the President and his two closest advisers speak words of encouragement to business. And while business has had many prior disappointments at the hands of fair-spoken New Dealers, the first effects now seem to be encouraging.

In short, perhaps business itself—after a mid-winter lull—is ready for an expansion, and seasonal activity coincides with governmental stimulus. It is a task far beyond the scope of this column to examine the precise correlation between the New Deal's hot or cold blasts and the curve of the business index. Some economists think the confidence factor has been very important, and that it is actually affected by statements from Presidents and Cabinet officers. Others point out that no amount of encouraging pronouncements, no amount of business confidence in the Administration, would start effective recovery in the Hoover years. More profound factors were then at work.

So now, do Roosevelt-Hopkins-Morgenthau statements or actions, whether pro- or anti-business, really affect the economic structure? There is good case for concluding that the effect is less than usually supposed. "Natural recovery" versus governmental action, that is the question.

* * *

Certainly it is striking, if not significant, that recovery climbed steadily from the moment of President Roosevelt's mid-term election triumph in 1934, zig-zagged upward during his buffets at the hands of the Supreme Court, rose triumphantly through the flag-waving 1936 Presidential campaign, and soared to its peak of the decade at the precise period when the President was trying to enlarge the Supreme Court, reorganize executive government, and otherwise—in the eyes of his critics—lay violent hands on the Constitution.

Obviously, this climb proceeded from many factors, among them being the natural turn of the business cycle, the contribution of unstinted government spending and other inflationary policies. But it progressed despite psychological factors which should have been most distressing to this thing called "confidence."

However, many of the economists seem to feel that now the business cycle is ready for another turn, and that the setback of the past two months will be wiped out in a spring and summer boom likely to last, with pauses, into 1940. To get in on the ground floor of this upward movement, if not to promote it, the New Deal leaders are now issuing their reassuring statements.

There is, of course, more to it than that. After ten years of deficits, business recovery is a palpable, crying necessity which Secretary Hopkins recognized in a dozen eloquent, rational passages. It is necessary to the preservation of democracy, as he said. And it also improves the prospects of the Democratic Party in the 1940 elections.

P. S. Not only did Secretary Hopkins make a speech of full-dress, candidatorial importance and approach at Des Moines, but he said, at Grinnell, Iowa: "My home isn't New York or Washington or wherever I happen to have a house to live in. This is my home." That sounded really like a candidate.

P. P. S. But Thomas E. Dewey won his conviction in the Hines case.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Farce of Non-Intervention"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In some particularly excellent editorials on Spain you have referred to the "farce of non-intervention." In view of recent tragic events in Spain it is possible to admire your restraint.

I recently asked a Conservative Member of Parliament, who professed no support for Franco, to defend the policy of nonintervention. The only coherent reply was that the abandonment of this policy would lead to a general European war. In the first week of the Spanish war, before Germany and Italy had intervened on any considerable scale, Britain refused to supply coal to the Loyalist warships though there can have been no danger then of provoking a general war. Since that time it is not difficult to trace the course of events by which, under cover of the plausible sophistry associated with nonintervention, the destruction of democratic Spain has been brought about.

The conclusion is inevitable that the British Government would rather have Franco and a reactionary government in Spain, although a recent poll of public opinion has shown a large majority favouring the Loyalist side. The dilemma in which this preference places British foreign policy was recently examined by your contributor "Argus" in the Monitor.

On the showing of some of its own experts the Conservative policy of opposing the Fascist powers on the one hand, and encouraging them to further aggression on the other by means of nonintervention in Spain is morally unsound and politically inept.

H. A. C. RIDDALE

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.

Cannes Honors "Le Messager de Paix"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

During a recent visit to the charming French town of Cannes, an interesting ceremony took place. This was the renaming of a square which faces the harbor, by the name of Neville Chamberlain. In the proclamation in which the maire announced the approaching ceremony, he spoke of the British Premier as "le messager de Paix," by whose good offices war had been averted last September. He also spoke of Cannes as an English town, referring to the fact that the prosperity of the place dated from the middle of last century, when it was discovered by Lord Brougham, who, delighted with its beauty and its climate, made it known to a wide circle of his friends. Cannes was often visited also by Edward VII, when Prince of Wales, and statues of the King and of Lord Brougham now adorn the beautiful gardens which separate the great row of hotels from the sea.

An avenue leading to the Place Neville Chamberlain was also dedicated to Edouard Daladier, in gratitude for the part he also had taken in the pacification last autumn.

On the day of the ceremony, the town was decorated with French and British flags, and there was a parade of troops, in which sailors and Royal Marines from the British warship, Royal Sovereign, took part. Later in the day, Mr. Chamberlain broadcast his thanks to the people of Cannes.

E. M. RAMSAY

Paris

Bees and Bunds

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Freedom of speech in the United States is being abused if one is to judge by the mass demonstration of German-American Bunds in Madison Square Garden, New York City, recently, and their denunciation of Jews and booing of the President of our country.

If Americans were not a tolerant people, they would not stand for any such disrespectful demonstrations. But even patience is at times strained to the breaking point.

Just what would those "Bunds" think and say if they were threatened with deportation to Germany? There, freedom of living is curtailed and their lives are hardly their own. Their children would be taken from them and placed in military camps.

No one would permit bees to build a nest in the middle of their front doorway, and they certainly would destroy the nest before it was complete.

It would seem that even though this is a free country there are some things which must be uprooted before they spread too far and get out of hand.

If it is possible to deport the stanch supporters of a dictator's cause from this country, it should be done to keep America for genuine Americans!

Nyack, N. Y. EMMA V. BURNETTE

Spain and Democracy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should like to refer to the recent Monitor issue devoted to democracy, and to the map of the world's democracies. During the past year of my life I was a battalion scout in the Abraham Lincoln Battalion. This battalion was composed of men from all walks of life. In it were included men of all nationalities of all creeds and religions. All had two things in common, however—a deeply ingrained antipathy toward fascism and the desire to act upon our beliefs—in other words this sentiment might be expressed as a love for democracy that transcended even the desire to live.

I noticed a quote in Mary M. Roche's article made by Thomas Mann: "Act as men of thought and think as men of action." This line seemed to contain the essence of the quality of the Abe Lincoln Battalion in Spain.

From one who has been actively engaged in a war that if victorious will not only mean the preservation of democracy but the extention of it throughout the world, I offer you my most heartfelt congratulations on your present awareness of what is taking place in the world and also for your dynamic endeavor to instill a deeper meaning into the mind of the people regarding the word democracy and for having directed your efforts in such a way as to enlighten the minds of the people toward such an end.

RALPH VIGGERS

Los Angeles, Calif.

"Pius XI"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With the passing of Pope Pius recently many newspapers found their way to the street of large cities via newsboys with the front pages in big headlines, putting much stress on the death of the Pope. The editorial under the heading "Pius XI" in The Christian Science Monitor could, I am sure, not only be advantageously read, but studied and pondered by both Catholic and Protestant alike. In the historical resume of the many changes made in the church of Rome during the regime of the late Pope, the Monitor editorial speaks of him as leaving a record of a man who humbly and greatly served.

JOHN H. CHAMBERLIN

Los Angeles, Calif.